

CAPTAIN COOK

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CAPTAIN COOK'S VOYAGES

(ABRIDGED)

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

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INTRODUCTION

ALTHOUGH English literature consists in the main of writings that are distinguished by their literary excellence, yet writings without such claims have occasionally, by virtue of the interest in their subject-matter, acquired a place there. Such a work is the 'Voyages of Captain Cook.'

The narrative makes no claim to literary style. It is just a plain statement of facts as they occurred from day to day, written by a seaman chronicler on board Captain Cook's ship. It gives an account of Captain Cook's explorations into the Pacific and other oceans, the discovery of new lands, and a study of the human, animal, and vegetable life that existed upon them. It is dignified by its exposition of the humane methods adopted by Captain Cook, first of all in his care and attention of his crew, by whom he was much beloved, and in the second place in his just and tactful treatment of the savage peoples with whom he came into contact. His manner to them was such that their suspicions, on first beholding a race of people new to them, were allayed, and they vied with each other to equal or excel Captain Cook in magnanimity of conduct.

A dramatic feature of the narrative is the tragic end of the leader who was no less beloved by those who followed him than respected by the untamed islanders who administered to him his death-blow.

The lack of grace in the manner of the narrative can easily be forgiven when one considers the difficulties under which it was written. Imagine the little close

cabin, the rolling ship, and the writer being thrown from side to side as he leans over the table. Imagine further the monotony of life on board a sailing vessel for years in succession, the absence of news from the great world, the sameness of diet, and you will then grasp the nature of the sacrifices that these explorers made in order to be able to discover to the rest of the world the nature of new lands, and furnish geographers with facts of prime scientific value.

James Cook's life is the story of a man who began with little advantages from education, but attained to fame by means of industry, perseverance, and a determination to do his best. Born in the year 1728, he began life as apprentice to a shopkeeper in a fishing village near Whitby. While still a boy he went to sea, and at twenty-seven years of age was mate on a vessel then lying in the Thames. It was at a time when England was at war with France, and rather than be pressed into the King's service by the press-gang (which was a recognised means of obtaining men for the Navy in those days), Cook volunteered his services. He joined the Navy as an A.B. (able-bodied seaman) and served under Captain Pallisser in the *Eagle* of sixty guns. In 1759 he was employed on a King's ship surveying the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It was at this time that he overcame the defects of a scanty education, and by studying mathematics became an efficient navigator. Earning the goodwill and appreciation of those whom he served, he was recommended for the post of marine surveyor of Newfoundland and Labrador, and was appointed in command of the *Grampville* schooner for the purpose of carrying out this work. The results of his observations were published by the Admiralty in the form of 'sailing directions,' which to the present day have a singular reputation for accuracy.

The Admiralty, at the suggestion of the Royal Society, of which Sir John Pringle was then president, determined to dispatch an expedition to the Pacific to observe the transit of Venus. Stephens, the Secretary of the

Admiralty, recommended Cook for the command of the expedition. He was given the commission of lieutenant in May 1768, and appointed to the command of the *Endeavour*. Thus he began the career that he followed with uninterrupted success until his death.

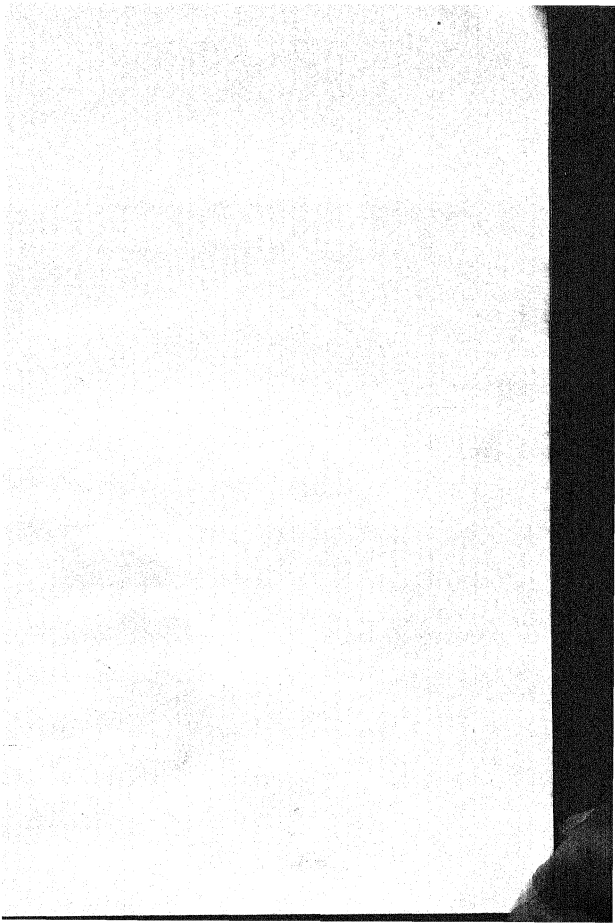
On his first voyage, after carrying out the object of the expedition, he visited New Zealand, sailing round the islands and charting them for the first time. He also examined the whole of the eastern coast of Australia, finding his way among the uncharted rocks of the Barrier Reef to the great danger of his ship. On one occasion he narrowly escaped shipwreck, a large rock that had torn a hole in his vessel's hull fortunately remaining embedded there and thus interrupting the inward flow of water. He gave the name of New South Wales to that country from a resemblance of its coast to the coast of Wales as seen from the Bristol Channel. He named the straits that separate Australia, or New Holland as it was then called, from New Guinea, Endeavour Straits, after the ship that carried the expedition. On this voyage thirty men died out of a ship's company of eighty-five.

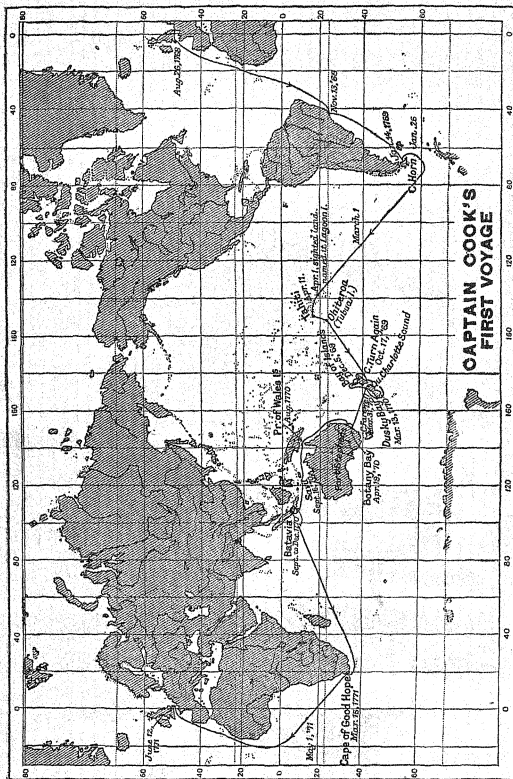
The object of Cook's second voyage was to explore the southern hemisphere and determine if a southern continent existed there or not. The belief was prevalent in those days that such a continent existed. Cook, in the ship *Resolution*, circumnavigated the world in the southern seas, keeping in touch with the ice, and was able to report that no such continent existed in regions that were navigable. On this voyage, thanks to measures suggested by Sir John Pringle, who was a physician, rigidly carried out by Cook, only one man died out of a ship's company of one hundred and eighteen. The successful results of Captain Cook's methods were made publicly known and led to great improvements in the care and comfort of seamen. The value of his enterprise in this direction can be best appreciated by those who go to sea; in those days scurvy was the dread disease that caused much mortality on shipboard; Captain Cook, by means

of diet and by the care taken of his men, was able to eliminate it from the category of diseases that affected them.

In 1775, on returning from his second voyage, Captain Cook, although desirous of remaining on land for a while with his family and renewing old friendships, sacrificed his own wishes to the public interest, and volunteered to lead yet another exploration. The object of the third voyage was to discover if there existed a north-west passage round the coast of America by which ships could pass from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans. This voyage was unsuccessful in its quest, for no navigable passage exists, but Captain Cook before his death was able to make an investigation far into the ice fields and prove the impracticability of navigation in those waters. On this voyage he discovered the Sandwich Islands, to which he returned to spend a winter, and it was while wintering at these islands that he met his death. In the year 1874 an obelisk to his memory was raised in the Sandwich Islands near the spot where he fell. It stands as a memorial to the greatest explorer of the eighteenth century, the pioneer whose work led to the establishment of the British dominions of Australia and New Zealand.

In this abridged edition of the 'Voyages' it has been necessary to reduce the narrative to dimensions that will allow of its being read as a text in schools. For this purpose the second voyage has been omitted, a short account of its object and the results achieved being put in its place, and the first and third voyages have been much shortened. Care has been taken, however, to preserve the most interesting and important features of the narrative.





CAPTAIN COOK'S VOYAGES

COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE, 1768-1771

OF British navigators no one stands so high as Cook. His discoveries, since Columbus found a new world in the Atlantic, have not only been the most important, but his zeal and talents were of that commanding order, which seemed to ensure success to every enterprise in which he engaged.

Captain Wallis had scarcely returned, in the *Dolphin*, when it was resolved to send out Lieutenant Cook, not only to prosecute still further the discoveries already made in the South Seas, but, for the benefit of astronomy, and the arts dependent upon it, to observe in the latitude of Otaheite an expected transit of the planet Venus over the sun. The *Endeavour* was fitted up for the expedition, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, and Dr. Solander, a Swedish naturalist, at the request of the former, were allowed to accompany Lieutenant James Cook, who was appointed commander.

On August 26, 1768, the *Endeavour* sailed from Plymouth. On November 13 they made the harbour of Rio de Janeiro.

Having procured all necessary supplies, they left Rio de Janeiro, and on January 14 entered the Strait of Le Maire; but the tide being against them, and the waves running so high that the ship's bowsprit was frequently under water, they anchored at the entrance of

a little cove which Captain Cook called St. Vincent's Bay.

Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander set out from the ship on the 16th with the design of going into the country and returning in the evening. Having entered a wood, they ascended the hill through a pathless wilderness till the afternoon. The morning had been very fine, but the weather now became cold and disagreeable; the blasts of wind were very piercing, a shower of snow fell, and Mr. Buchan, one of the draughtsmen, fell into a fit. Dr. Solander having often passed mountains in cold countries, was sensible that extreme cold, when joined with fatigue, occasions a drowsiness that is not easily resisted; he accordingly entreated his friends to keep in motion, however disagreeable it might be to them. His words were, 'Whoever sits down, will sleep; and whoever sleeps, will wake no more.' Everyone seemed accordingly armed with resolution; but on a sudden the cold became so very intense as to threaten the most direful effects. It was very remarkable that Dr. Solander himself, who had so forcibly admonished his party, should be the first to insist upon being suffered to repose. In spite of the most earnest entreaties he lay down amidst the snow, and it was with great difficulty they kept him awake. When a black servant was informed that if he remained there he would soon be frozen to death, he replied that he was so exhausted with fatigue that death would be a relief to him. An advanced party having kindled a fire about a quarter of a mile farther on the way, Mr. Banks woke the doctor, who had almost lost the use of his limbs, although he had been sitting only a few minutes. Every measure taken to relieve the black proved ineffectual; he remained motionless, and they were obliged to leave him to the care of the other black servant and a sailor, who appeared to be the least hurt by cold. Mr. Banks and four others went forth at twelve o'clock and met the sailor, who had just strength enough to walk; he was immediately sent to the fire, and they proceeded to seek

for the two others. They found Richmond, a black servant, upon his legs, but incapable of moving them; the other black was lying senseless upon the ground. All endeavours to bring them to the fire were fruitless, nor was it possible to kindle one upon the spot on account of the snow, so that there was no alternative but to leave the two unfortunate negroes to their fate, making them a bed of boughs and trees, and covering them with the same. On the 17th, at daybreak, nothing presented itself around but snow, the trees being covered with it as well as the ground. However, about six in the morning they were flattered with a dawn of hope of being delivered, by discovering the sun through the clouds, which gradually diminished. Previous to setting out, messengers who were dispatched to the unhappy negroes returned with the melancholy news of their death. In about three hours, to their great satisfaction they found themselves on the shore, much nearer the ship than they expected to be. When they took a retrospect of their former route from the sea, they found that, instead of ascending the hill in a direct line, they had made a circle through the country.

Captain Cook sailed from Cape Horn on January 26. On April 4 a servant of Mr. Banks discovered land three or four leagues distant. It was found to be an island of an oval form, with a lake or lagoon in the centre. The border of land was in many places low and narrow, especially towards the south, where the beach consisted of a reef of rocks. Captain Cook came within a mile on the north side, but found no bottom or anchorage. On the 10th, after a tempestuous night, they saw Osnaburgh Island, called by the natives Maite. This island is high and circular, about four miles in circumference, partly naked and rocky, and partly covered with trees.

The same day, on looking out for the island to which they were destined, they saw land ahead. Next morning it appeared very high and mountainous, and was known to be King George the Third's Island, so named by Captain

Wallis, but by the natives called Otaheite. They lay off and on till the 13th, and then entered Port Royal Harbour, anchoring within half a mile of the shore. A great number of natives immediately came off in canoes, bringing with them bananas, coco-nuts, bread-fruit, apples, and some hogs, which they bartered with the ship's crew for beads and other trinkets. When the ship was properly secured, the captain went on shore with Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, a party under arms, and an old Indian. They were received by some hundreds of the natives, who were struck with such awe that the first who approached crept almost upon his hands and knees. He presented them branches of trees, the usual symbol of peace. This was received on the part of the English with demonstrations of satisfaction and friendship.

Several of the chiefs, one of whom was very corpulent, came on board on the morning of the 15th, bringing with them hogs, bread-fruit, and other refreshments. This day the captain, attended by Mr. Banks and others, went on shore to fix on a proper spot to erect a small fort for their defence. They suspected, from seeing few hogs or poultry in their walks, that they had been driven up the country, and so it was resolved to penetrate into the woods. Some marines and a petty officer were appointed to guard the tent in the interim. Upon crossing a little river, Mr. Banks perceiving some ducks, fired, and killed three. The Indians were struck with the utmost terror at this event, which occasioned them to fall suddenly to the ground, as if they had been shot at the same time. Before the party had gone much farther, they were alarmed by the discharge of two pieces, fired by the tent-guard. Upon their return, it appeared that an Indian had taken an opportunity to snatch away one of the sentinel's muskets; whereupon a young midshipman, very imprudently, ordered the marines to fire, which they did, when several Indians were wounded, but as the criminal did not fall, they pursued and shot him dead.

The erection of the fort was begun on the 18th, some

of the company being employed in throwing up entrenchments, whilst others were employed in cutting fascines and pickets, which the Indians, of their own accord, cheerfully assisted in bringing from the woods. This day the natives brought down such quantities of bread-fruit and coco-nuts that it was necessary to reject them, and to intimate that the company would not want any for two days. Mr. Banks' tent being up, he slept on shore, and on the 19th, Tubora Tumaida visited Mr. Banks at his tent. He brought with him, besides his wife and family, the materials for erecting a house in the neighbourhood of the fort, where he designed to reside. Without the lines a sort of market was established, which was tolerably well supplied. Tubora Tumaida became Mr. Banks' and the other gentlemen's frequent guest; he adopted their manners, and was the only one of his countrymen who attempted to use a knife and fork.

On the 24th Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander made an excursion into the country, which they found to be level and fertile for about two miles along the shore to the eastward, after which the hills came down to the water's edge, and farther on they ran out into the sea.

On the 25th several of their knives were missing; and Mr. Banks, who had lost his among the rest, accused Tubora Tumaida with having stolen it. This caused him to be very unhappy, as he happened to be innocent. Mr. Molineux, master of the *Endeavour*, seeing a woman whose name was Oberea, he declared that she was the person who was queen of the island when he came there in the *Dolphin*. The eyes of all were now fixed on the queen, who had made so distinguished a figure in the accounts given by the first discoverers of this island. The queen was of large make, and tall; she was about forty years of age; her skin was white, and her eyes had great expression. She had been handsome, but her beauty was now on the decline. She was soon conducted to the ship, and went on board, accompanied by some of her family. Many presents were made her, particularly a

child's doll, which seemed to engross her attention. Captain Cook accompanied her on shore, when she presented him with a hog and some plantains, which were carried to the fort in procession, Oberea and the captain bringing up the rear. They met Tootahah, who, though not king, seemed to be at this time invested with a sovereign authority. He immediately became jealous of the queen's having the doll, which made it necessary to present him with one also.

On May 5 Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and the captain set out in the pinnace with one of Tootahah's people: they soon reached Eparre, the place where he dwelt, which was but a few miles to the west of the tents. Upon their arrival, they found great numbers of people upon the shore waiting for them. They were immediately conducted to the chief, whilst the people shouted round them, *Taio Tootahah*, 'Tootahah is your friend.' They found him sitting under a tree, and some old men were standing round him. As soon as he had made signs for them to sit down, he asked for his axe, which Captain Cook presented, and also a shirt and broad-cloth garment, with which he seemed much pleased. After eating, a wrestling entertainment was provided for them. The chief sat at the upper end of the area, with several of his principal men on each side. Ten or twelve combatants entered the area, and after many simple ceremonies of challenging each other, they engaged, endeavouring to throw one another by dint of strength; then seizing hold of each other by the thigh, the hand, the hair, or the clothes, they grappled without the least art, till one was thrown on his back; the victor was applauded by the spectators.

Preparations for observing the transit of Venus were now made, and Captain Cook sent out two parties to make observations from neighbouring islands so that in case they failed at Otaheite, they might succeed elsewhere.

On June 26 the captain, accompanied by Mr. Banks, set out in the pinnace to circumnavigate the island. On July 1 they returned to the fort at Port Royal Harbour,

having discovered that the island was about 100 miles in circumference. They now began to make preparations for their departure.

Tupia, a very friendly native, had been Oberea's prime-minister when she was at the pinnacle of her authority ; he was also the principal priest of the island, and likewise versed in navigation, and was thoroughly acquainted with the number, situation, inhabitants, and produce of the adjacent islands. He had often expressed a desire to go with them ; and on the 12th, in the morning, came on board with a boy about twelve years of age, his servant, named Tayota.

The ship now was surrounded by numberless canoes, which contained the inferior natives. They weighed anchor about twelve. Tupia supported himself in this scene with a becoming fortitude ; tears flowed from his eyes, but the effort that he made to conceal them did him additional honour. He went with Mr. Banks to the mast-head, where he continued waving his hand to the canoes as long as they remained visible.

After leaving the island of Otaheite they sailed with a gentle breeze. Tupia informed them that there were four islands, which he called Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, and Bolabola, at a distance of about one or two days' sail ; and that hogs, fowls, and other refreshments, which had lately been scarce, were to be got there in abundance. They accordingly steered in search of these islands, and, on the 15th, discovered Huaheine. Several canoes immediately put off, and the King of Huaheine and his queen came on board. Astonishment was evinced by their majesties at everything shown them. The former, whose name was Oree, made a proposal to exchange names with Captain Cook, which was readily assented to. The custom of exchanging names is very prevalent in this island, and is considered as a mark of friendship. The people here were very similar to those of Otaheite in almost every circumstance, except, if Tupia might be credited, they were not addicted to thieving. As the ship proposed to sail

in the afternoon of the 19th, the king, accompanied by some of the natives, came on board to take his leave, and his majesty received from Captain Cook a small pewter plate with an inscription.

From Huaheine they sailed to Ulietea. Next morning, under the direction of Tupia, they anchored in a bay on the north side of the island. The captain, Mr. Banks, and some other gentlemen now went ashore, accompanied by Tupia, and Captain Cook took possession of this and the adjacent islands in the name of the King of Great Britain.

After giving the general name of the Society Islands to the islands of Huaheine, Ulietea, Bolabola, Otaha, and Maurua, they pursued their course, standing south for an island to which they were directed by Tupia, at about a hundred leagues' distance. They discovered this island on Sunday the 13th, and were informed by him that it was called Ohitezoa.

On October 17 Captain Cook gave the name of Cape Turn-Again to a headland in latitude 40 deg. 34 min. south, longitude 182 deg. 55 min. west. Before the *Endeavour* touched at New Zealand, to which they had now come, it was not known whether it was an island or part of the continent. On the 20th they anchored in a bay about two leagues north of Gable End Foreland. Two chiefs, who came on board, received presents of linen, which gave much satisfaction; but they did not hold spike-nails in such estimation as the inhabitants of some of the islands. Sailing to the northward, many villages appeared in view, and the adjacent land appeared cultivated. Next morning, about nine, several canoes came off from the shore, with a number of armed men, who appeared to have hostile intentions. Before these had reached the ship, another canoe, larger than any that had yet been seen, full of armed Indians, came off, and made towards the *Endeavour* with great expedition. The captain, judging it expedient to prevent their attacking him, ordered a gun to be fired over their heads. This had the desired effect. In searching for a convenient

anchoring-place, the captain saw a village upon a high point, near the head of the bay, fortified like some others already seen before. Two fortified villages being descried, the captain, with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, went to examine them: the smallest was romantically situated upon a rock, which was arched; this village did not consist of above five or six houses, fenced round. There was but one path, very narrow, that conducted to it. A body of men, women and children now approached the gentlemen, and proved to be the inhabitants of another town which they proposed visiting. They gave many testimonials of their friendly disposition; also they uttered the word *Heromai*, which, according to Tupia's interpretation, implied peace, and appeared much satisfied when informed the gentlemen intended visiting their habitations. Their town, which was named Wharretouwa, is seated on a point of land over the sea, on the north side of the bay: it was paled round, and defended by a double ditch. Within the ditch is a stage, for the purpose of defending the place in case of an attack: near this stage, which they called Porava, quantities of darts and stones are deposited, to be in readiness to repel the assailants. There is another stage to command the path that leads to the town, and there are also some outworks. Upon the whole, the place seemed strong enough to hold out a considerable time against an enemy armed with no other weapons than those of the inhabitants. It appeared, however, deficient in water for a siege. The people eat, instead of bread, fern-root, which was in great plenty, with dried fish. Very little land is here cultivated, sweet potatoes and yams being the only vegetables found. The inhabitants, in their engagements, throw stones with their hands, being destitute of a sling; and those and lances are their only missile weapons; they have, besides, the pattoo-pattoo, a club about five feet in length, and another shorter.

On the 26th Captain Cook continued his course along-shore to the north. Two canoes came up, and some of

the Indians came on board, when they trafficked very fairly. Two larger canoes soon after followed, and coming up, the people in them hailed the others, when they conferred together, and afterwards came alongside the ship. The last two canoes were finely ornamented with carving, and the people, who appeared to be of higher rank, were armed with various weapons ; they held in high estimation their pattoo-pattoos, made of stone and whalebone, and they had ribs of whale, with ornaments of dog's hair, which were very curious. These people were of a darker complexion than those to the southward, and their faces were stained blacker with what they call Amoco ; and their thighs were striped with it, very small interstices of the flesh being left visible. These Indians seemed the superiors of the others : they were nevertheless not free from the vice of pilfering ; for one having agreed to barter a weapon for a piece of cloth, he was no sooner in possession of the cloth than he paddled away without paying the price of it ; but a musket being fired, he came back and returned the cloth. All the canoes then returned ashore.

For several days the vessel lost ground. On the 29th, having weathered Cape Bret, they bore away to leeward, and got into a large bay, where they anchored on the southwest side of several islands ; after which the ship was surrounded by thirty-three large canoes, containing nearly three hundred Indians, all armed. Some were admitted on board, and Captain Cook gave a piece of broadcloth to one of the chiefs, and some small presents to the others. They traded peaceably for some time, being terrified at the firearms, the effect of which they were not unacquainted with ; but, whilst the captain was at dinner, on a signal given by one of the chiefs, all the Indians quitted the ship, and attempted to tow away the buoy ; a musket was fired over them, but it produced no effect ; a small shot was then fired, but did not reach them. A musket loaded with ball was therefore ordered to be fired, and Otegoowgoow (son of one of the chiefs) was wounded in the thigh, which induced them immediately

to throw the buoy overboard. To complete their confusion a round shot was fired. This reached the shore, and as soon as they landed they ran in search of it.

On the 5th the vessel weighed anchor. The bay which they had left was called the Bay of Islands, on account of the number it contains. The captain named another large inlet Queen Charlotte's Sound, and took possession of it in the name and for the use of his majesty, when a bottle of wine was drunk to the queen's health. On March 13 they discovered a bay, which Captain Cook called Dusky-Bay; and it is remarkable for having five high-peaked rocks which look like the thumb and four fingers of a man's hand.

It was now resolved to return by the East Indies, and with that view to steer for the east coast of New Holland, and then follow the direction of that coast to the northward. They sailed March 31, and taking their departure from a western point, called it Cape Farewell. The bay from which they sailed was named Admiralty Bay, and the two capes thereof Cape Stephens and Cape Jackson, the names of the secretaries to the Admiralty at that time.

The men of this country are as large as the largest Europeans. Their complexion is brown, but little more so than that of the Spaniard. They are full of flesh, but not lazy and luxurious, and are stout and well-shaped. The women's voices are singularly soft, which, as the dress of both sexes is similar, chiefly distinguishes them from the men. The latter are active in a high degree, their hair black, their teeth white and even. The features of both sexes are regular; they enjoy perfect health, and live to a very advanced age. They are of the gentlest disposition, and treat each other with the utmost kindness; but they are perpetually at war, every little district being at enmity with all the rest. This is owing, most probably, to the want of food in sufficient quantities at certain times. They have neither black cattle, sheep, hogs, nor goats. Their chief food being fish, and that

not at all times to be obtained, they are in danger sometimes of dying through hunger. They have a few, and but a very few, dogs ; and when no fish is to be got, they have only vegetables, such as yams and potatoes, to feed on ; and if by any accident these fail them, their situation must be deplorable.

The canoes of this country are long and narrow. The large sort seem built for war, and will hold from thirty to a hundred men. One of these, at Tolaga, measured nearly seventy feet in length, six in width, four in depth, and consisted of three lengths, about two or three inches thick, and tied firmly together with strong plaiting : each side was formed of one entire plank, about twelve inches broad, and about an inch and a half thick, which was fitted to the bottom part with equal strength and ingenuity. Some few are made of one trunk of wood, hollowed by fire ; but by far the greater part are built after the plan above described. The smaller boats, used in fishing, are adorned at head and stern with the figure of a man, the eyes of which are composed of the white shells of sea-ears. A tongue of enormous size is thrust out of the mouth, and the whole face is a picture of the most absolute deformity. The grander canoes, which are intended for war, are ornamented with open-work, and covered with fringes of black feathers which give the whole an air of perfect elegance : the side-boards, which are carved in a rude manner, are embellished with tufts of white feathers. They are rowed with a kind of paddle, between five and six feet in length, the blade of which is a long oval, gradually decreasing till it becomes the handle ; and the velocity with which they row with these paddles is surprising. Their sails are composed of a kind of mat or netting, extended between two upright poles, one of which is fixed on each side. Two ropes, fastened to the top of each pole, serve instead of sheets. The vessels are steered by two men, having each a paddle, and sitting in the stern ; but they can only sail before the wind, in which direction they move with considerable swiftness.

Their tillage of the ground is excellent, owing to the necessity of cultivating or running the risk of starving. At Tegadoo, their crops were just put into the ground, and the surface of the field was as smooth as a garden, the roots were ranged in regular lines, and over every root there was a hillock. A long, narrow stake, sharpened to an edge at the bottom, with a piece fixed across a little above it for the purpose of driving it into the ground with the foot, supplies the place both of plough and spade. The soil being light, the work is not very laborious, and with this instrument alone they will turn up ground of six or seven acres in extent.

Their warlike weapons are spears, darts, battle-axes, and the pattoo-pattoo. The spear, which is pointed at each end, is about sixteen feet in length, and held in the middle. Whether they fight in boats or on shore the battle is hand to hand; they trust chiefly in the pattoo-pattoo, which is fastened to the wrist by means of a strong strap. They have a kind of staff of distinction, which is carried by the principal warriors: it is formed of a whale's rib, is quite white, and adorned with carvings, feathers, and the hair of their dogs; and they sometimes carried a stick six feet long, inlaid with shells, and otherwise adorned like the military staff. This honourable mark of distinction was commonly borne by the old men. When they came to attack the English, there were usually one or two thus distinguished in each canoe. It was their custom to stop at about fifty or sixty yards' distance from the ship, when the chief, rising from his seat, and putting on a garment of dog's skin, used to direct them how to proceed. When they were too far from the ship to reach it either with stone or lance, they cried out, *Haromai, haromai, harre uta a patoo-pattoo oge*: 'Come to us, come on shore, and we will kill you all with our pattoo-pattoos.' During these menaces they approached the ship, till they came alongside, talking peaceably at intervals, and answering whatever questions were asked. Then again their threats were renewed, till, imagining the sailors were

afraid of them, they began the war-song and dance. An engagement always followed, and sometimes continued till the firing of small shot repulsed them; at other times they satiated their vengeance by throwing a few stones on board the ship.

In the war-song their motions are numerous, their limbs are distorted, and their faces are agitated. They accompany this dance with a song, which is sung in concert, every strain ending with a loud and deep sigh. There is an activity and vigour in their dancing which is truly admirable, and their idea of keeping time in music is such that sixty or eighty paddles will strike at once against the sides of their boats and make only one report.

The ship sailed from Cape Farewell on March 31, 1770. On the 19th they discovered land four or five leagues distant; the southernmost part of which was called Point Hicks, in compliment of Mr. Hicks, the first lieutenant, who made the discovery. Intending to land, they took Tupia with them, and had no sooner come near the shore than two men advanced as if to dispute their landing. They were each armed with different weapons. They called aloud, in a harsh tone, *warra warra wai*, the meaning of which Tupia did not understand. The captain threw them beads, nails, and other trifles, which they took up, and seemed to be delighted with. He then made signs that he wanted water, and used every possible means to convince them that no injury was intended. They made signs to the boat's crew to land; but no sooner did the boat approach than the two Indians came again to oppose them. One of them then threw a stone at the boat, on which the captain ordered a musket loaded with small shot to be fired, which, wounding the eldest on the legs, he retired hastily to one of their houses, which stood at some little distance. The people in the boat landed, imagining that the wound which this man had received would put an end to the contest; in this, however, they were mistaken, for he immediately returned, with a kind of shield, of an oval figure, painted

white in the middle, with two holes in it to see through. The two advanced with great intrepidity, and both discharged their lances at the boat's crew, but did not wound anyone. Another musket was now fired, on which they threw another lance, and then took to their heels. The crew now went up to the huts, in one of which they found children, who had secreted themselves behind some bark. Having thrown some pieces of cloth, ribands, beads, and other things into the hut, they took several lances, and re-embarked in the boat. The name of Botany Bay was given to this place, from the large number of plants collected by Messrs. Banks and Solander.

They sailed thence on May 6, 1770. At noon they were off a harbour which was called Port Jackson, and in the evening near a bay, to which they gave the name of Broken Bay.

Coasting along this shore till June 10, an accident nearly terminated their voyage fatally. The ship struck on a rock in the night, at some distance from the land, and made so much water as to threaten to sink at any moment. This was only prevented by great exertions and the favour of Providence, for nothing else could have saved them. After some little examination they found a small harbour where they could look at the ship's bottom. They found that the only thing that prevented her from sinking was a large piece of a rock, broken off, and sticking in the largest hole, which impeded the entrance of the water. Here they procured some refreshments, landed the sick and stores, made a variety of excursions by land and water to the neighbouring places, and for the first time saw the animal now known as the kangaroo.

Three Indians visited Tupia's tent on July 12, and after remaining some time, went for two others, who were introduced by name. Some fish was offered, but they seemed not much to regard it, and, after eating a little, gave the remainder to Mr. Banks' dog. The strangers had bones through their noses, and a piece of bark tied over their foreheads; and one had an ornament of strings

round his arm, and an elegant necklace made of shells. Their canoe was about ten feet long, constructed to hold four persons, and when in shallow water they moved it by means of poles. Their lances had only a single point, and some of them were barbed with fish bones. On the 14th Mr. Gore shot one of the mouse-coloured animals above mentioned. It chanced to be a young one, weighing not more than thirty-eight pounds; but when full grown these animals are as large as a sheep. The skin of the creature was covered with short fur, and was of a dark mouse-colour; the head and ears were somewhat like those of a hare; it was dressed for dinner, and proved fine eating. The ship's crew fed on turtle almost every day, which were finer than those eaten in England, owing to their being killed before their natural fat was wasted, and their juices changed.

They sailed thence on August 13, 1770, and got through one of the channels in the reef. All on board were happy to be once more in an open sea, after having been surrounded by dreadful shoals and rocks for nearly three months, during which time they had been obliged to keep sounding without the intermission of a single minute; a circumstance which, it is supposed, never happened to any ship but the *Endeavour*. On the 14th, they steered a westerly course to get sight of the land, so that a passage between that land and New Guinea might not be missed, if there was any such passage.

Previous to their leaving, Captain Cook displayed the English colours, and took possession of all the eastern coast of the country, from the 38th degree of south latitude to the present spot, giving it the name of New South Wales, for his sovereign, the king of Great Britain; upon which three volleys of small arms were fired. They were now at the northern extremity of New Holland, and had the satisfaction of viewing the open sea to the westward. The north-east entrance of the passage separated the main land of New Holland from a number of islands, which took the name of the Prince of Wales' Islands. Captain

Cook imagined that these islands might reach to New Guinea. To the passage sailed through, Captain Cook gave the name of Endeavour Straits.

New South Wales is a much larger country than any hitherto known not deemed a continent, being larger than all Europe. This was proved by the *Endeavour* having coasted more than two thousand miles, even if her track was reduced to a straight line. The country did not appear to be much inhabited: not above thirty persons ever being seen together but once, when those of both sexes and all ages got together on a rock off Botany Bay to view the ship. The men are well made, of the middle size, and active in a high degree; but their voices are soft even to effeminacy. Their colour is chocolate, but so covered with dirt as to look almost as black as negroes. The women were seen only at a distance, as the men constantly left them behind. The chief ornament of these people is the bone thrust through the nose, which the sailors whimsically termed their sprit-sail yard; but, besides this, they wore necklaces formed of shells, a small cord tied twice or thrice round the arm between the elbow and the shoulder, and a string of plaited human hair round the waist. Their huts are built with small rods, the two ends of which are fixed into the ground so as to form the figure of an oven, and covered with pieces of bark and palm leaves. The door, which is only high enough to sit upright in, is opposite to the fireplace; they sleep with their heels turned up towards their heads, and even in this posture the hut will not hold more than four people. They feed on the kangaroo, on several kinds of birds, on yams, and various kinds of fruit; but the principal article of subsistence is fish. Their method of producing fire is singular: having wrought one end of a stick into an obtuse point, they place this point upon a piece of dry wood, and turn the upright stick very fast backward and forward between their hands until fire is produced.

They make use of spears or lances; but these are very differently constructed: those seen in the southern parts

of the country had four prongs, pointed with bone, and barbed; those in the northern parts had only one point: the shafts were of different lengths, from eight to fourteen feet, and were made of a plant not unlike a bulrush. The shields they use are made of the bark of trees, of about eighteen inches broad and three feet long. Many trees were seen from whence the bark had been taken, and others on which the shields were cut out, but not taken away. The canoes are formed by hollowing out the trunk of a tree; and it was conjectured that this operation must have been performed by fire, as they did not appear to have any instrument proper for the purpose. The canoes are about fourteen feet in length, and so narrow that they would be frequently upset if they were not provided with outriggers. The natives row them with paddles, using both hands in that employment.

The ships now held a northward course, within sight of land till the 3rd of September. On the 16th they caught sight of the little island called Rotte; and the same day they saw the island of Savu, to the southward of Timor, where, having obtained necessary refreshments, Captain Cook prepared again for sailing.

The natives of Savu are rather below the middle stature, their hair being black and straight, and persons of all ranks having one general complexion, which is dark brown. The men are well-formed and sprightly, and their features differ much from each other: the women, on the contrary, have all one set of features, and are very short and broad built. The dress of the former consists of two pieces of cotton cloth, one of which is bound round the middle, the lower edge being drawn between the legs, while the upper edge is left loose, so as to form a kind of pocket in which they carry knives and other things: the other piece is passed under the first, on the back of the wearer, the ends of it being carried over the shoulders and tucked into the pocket before. The women draw the upper edge of the piece round the waist tight, while the lower, dropping on the knees, makes a kind of petticoat: the other piece

of cloth is fastened across the breast and under the arms. This cloth, which is manufactured by the natives, is dyed blue while in the yarn.

The *Endeavour* sailed on September 21, 1770, and bent her course westward. In the afternoon of this day a little flat island was discovered in 10 deg. 47 min. south latitude, and 238 deg. 28 min. west longitude, which has not been laid down in any of the charts hitherto published. They made considerable way, till at length, by the assistance of the sea-breezes, they came to an anchor in the road of Batavia. At this place they found a number of large Dutch vessels, the *Harcourt*, East-Indiaman from England, which had lost her passage to China, and two ships belonging to the private trade of our India Company.

Tupia had been very dangerously ill, but the moment he came into the town his whole frame appeared re-animated. The houses, the carriages, the people, and many other objects were totally new to him; and astonishment took possession of his features at sights so wonderful: but if Tupia was astonished at the scene, his boy, Tayota, was perfectly enraptured, dancing along the street in an ecstasy of joy, and examining the several objects as they presented themselves with the most earnest inquisitiveness and curiosity. Nothing struck Tupia so much as the variety of dresses worn by the inhabitants of Batavia: he inquired the reason, and being informed that the people were of a variety of nations, and that all were dressed according to the mode of their own country, he requested permission to follow the fashion; this request being readily complied with, a person was dispatched to the ship for some South Sea cloth, with which he soon clothed himself in the dress of the inhabitants of Otaheite.

After little more than a week the ill-effects of the climate began to be severely felt. Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks were indisposed with fevers; Mr. Banks' two servants were exceedingly ill; the Indian boy, Tayota, had inflammation of the lungs; and Tupia was so bad that

his life was despaired of. Tayota paid the debt of nature on the 9th of this month : and poor Tupia fell a victim to the ravages of his disorder, and to his grief for the deceased Tayota. When the latter was first seized with the fatal disorder, he seemed sensible of his approaching end, and frequently said to those about him, *Tyau mate*, 'My friends, I am dying': he was very tractable, and took any medicines that were offered to him ; they were both buried in the island of Edam. Since the arrival of the ship, every person belonging to her had been ill except the sail-maker, who was more than seventy years old ; yet this man got drunk every day while they remained there. The *Endeavour* buried seven of her people—Tupia and his boy, three of the sailors, the servant of Mr. Green, the astronomer, and the surgeon ; and at the time of the vessel's sailing forty of the crew were sick and the rest so enfeebled by their late illness as to be scarcely able to do their duty.

The town of Batavia is built on the bank of a large bay, on the north side of the island of Java, in low, boggy ground. Several small rivers, which rise forty miles up the country, discharge themselves into the sea at this place, having first intersected the town in different directions. There are wide canals of nearly stagnant water in almost every street, and as the banks of these canals are planted with rows of trees, the effect is very agreeable ; but they combine to render the air pestilential.

The method of building the houses seems to have been determined by the climate. On the ground floor there is no room but a large hall, a corner of which is parted off for the transaction of business ; the hall has two doors, which are commonly left open, and are opposite each other, so that the air passes freely through the room. The stairs, which are at one corner, lead to large and lofty apartments above.

The environs of the town have a pleasing appearance, and would, in almost any other country, be an enviable situation. Gardens and houses occupy the country for

several miles. For the space of more than thirty miles around the land is totally flat, except in two places, on one of which the governor's country seat is built, and on the other there is a large market ; but neither of these places is higher than ten yards from the level of the plain. At forty miles from the town the land rises into hills and the air is purified in a great degree : to this distance invalids are sent by their physicians when every other prospect of recovery has failed, and the experiment succeeds in almost every instance ; but they no sooner return to town than their former disorders recur.

On December 27, 1770, the *Endeavour* left the road of Batavia, and as many of the ship's crew, who had been very ill while at Batavia, had now become much worse, the vessel was brought to an anchor in the afternoon of the 5th near Prince's Island. A stay of ten days occurred here, during which time vegetables of various kinds, fowls, deer and turtle were purchased ; the anchor was then weighed and the vessel once more put to sea.

After a passage in which they lost twenty-three more officers and men, the ship was brought to an anchor off the Cape of Good Hope on March 15, 1771. The captain repaired instantly to the governor, who said that such refreshments as the country supplied should be cheerfully granted him. A house was hired for the sick, who were taken ashore to recuperate.

Cape Town consists of nearly a thousand brick houses, the outsides of which are generally plastered and have a very pleasing appearance. There is a canal in the main street, with two rows of oak-trees on its borders, and the streets, which cross each other at right angles, are very spacious and handsome. The inhabitants are chiefly Dutch or of Dutch extraction, and the women are pleasing in a high degree. The air is so pure and salubrious that a sick person going thither from Europe often recovers his health in a little time ; but those who bring diseases from the East Indies have not an equal chance of recovery. Although the country is naturally so barren as scarcely

to produce anything, yet the industry of its inhabitants has so effectually combated the hand of nature that there are few places where the necessaries of life are more plentiful ; and even what are generally deemed luxuries are by no means scarce. The Constantia wine is excellent, but the genuine sort is made only at one particular vineyard a few miles from the town. The gardens produce many sorts of European and Indian fruits, and almost all the common kinds of vegetables. The cultivated fields yield wheat and barley in equal quality to that of England. The sheep have tails of a very extraordinary size, many of which weigh upwards of a dozen pounds ; the meat of this animal, as well as of the ox, is very fine food : the wool of the sheep is rather of the hairy kind, and the horns of the black cattle spread much wider than those of England, while the beast himself is handsomer and lighter made. The cheese has a very indifferent flavour, but the butter is extremely good. The pork is nearly the same as that of Europe, and there are abundance of goats, but the inhabitants do not eat their flesh. The country abounds in hares, altogether like those of England ; there are several species of the antelope, plenty of bustards, and two kinds of quails.

The Dutch Company have a garden at the extremity of the high street, which is more than half a mile in length, and in the centre walk there are a number of fine oak trees. A small part of this garden is covered with botanical plants, but all the rest is allotted to the production of the common vegetables for the kitchen : the whole is divided into squares by the form of its walks, and each square is fenced in by oaks cut into small hedges. There is a menagerie of beasts and birds, many of them known in Europe, at the upper end of this garden ; and among others is the kadou, a beast not less than a horse, which has spiral horns that have frequently found a place in the cabinets of the curious.

The native inhabitants of the country are usually dressed in a sheep-skin thrown across the shoulders, and a little pouch before, to which is fixed a kind of belt

ornamented with bits of copper and beads : round the waists of the women is a broad piece of leather, and rings of the same round their ankles ; a few wear a kind of shoe, made of the bark of a tree, but the major part go bare-footed : both sexes adorn themselves with bracelets and necklaces made of beads. Most of the Hottentots speak the Dutch language without anything remarkable in their manner ; yet, when they converse in their native language they frequently stop and make a clucking with their tongues, which is a most singular and ridiculous sound to the ears of a stranger. Some understand the art of smelting and preparing copper, with which they make plates to wear on their foreheads as an article of finery. They are also capable of making knives, superior to those that can be purchased of the Dutch, from whom they procure the iron.

They are so dexterous in throwing stones that they will hit a mark not larger than a crown-piece at the distance of a hundred yards. They are likewise expert in the use of arrows and of a lance called an assagay, the points of which they poison, sometimes with the venom of a serpent, and sometimes with the juice of particular herbs, so that a wound received from either is almost always mortal.

Quitting the Cape the ship came to an anchor off the island of St. Helena, May 1, and on the 4th the *Endeavour* sailed from the road of St. Helena, together with a man-of-war and several sail of Indiamen.

On the 23rd they lost sight of all the ships in company, and in the afternoon of the same day Mr. Hicks, the first lieutenant, died of consumption, with which he had been afflicted during the whole voyage. No occurrence worth recording happened from this time till the ship came to anchor in the Downs on June 12, when Captain Cook and his companions landed.

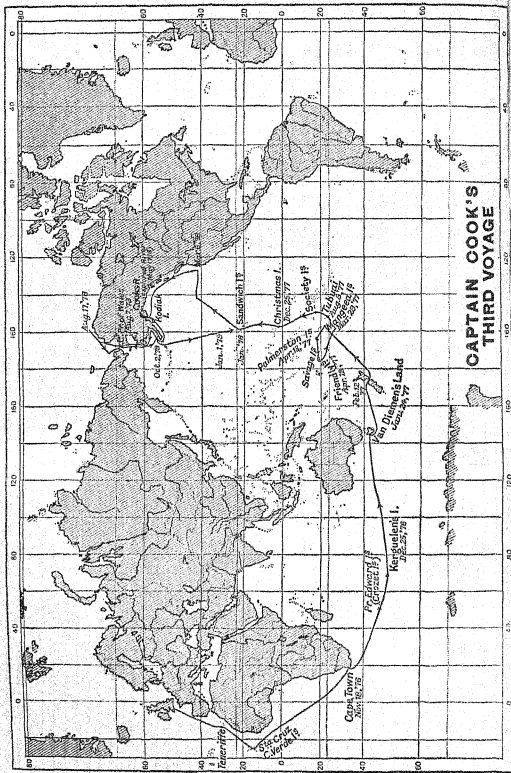
COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE, 1772-1775.

IN the years 1772 to 1775 Captain Cook made a second voyage. The expedition on this occasion consisted of two ships, the *Resolution*, commanded by Captain Cook, and the *Adventure*, commanded by Captain Furneaux. The purpose of the expedition was to explore the Southern Hemisphere, which at that time was supposed to contain, in the absence of definite information, a large continent.

The ships set sail from Plymouth on July 13, 1772, and returned on May 29, 1775. Captain Cook took with him numerous animals, birds, and the seeds of vegetables in order to stock the islands he had visited on his previous voyage with things that they lacked. After calling at the Cape of Good Hope the ships visited New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, and numerous other islands in the Southern Seas. Pairs of animals and birds were left at those places where the people seemed likely to appreciate and take care of them; potatoes and other vegetables and also grapes were planted, and the people were instructed how to cultivate them. The *Adventure* having lost company, the *Resolution* was obliged to proceed on the voyage without her. From the South Sea Islands she sailed to the American Continent, sighting land near the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan. She rounded Cape Horn and entered the Southern Atlantic Ocean, landing on the eastern side of Terra del Fuego to try to pick up news of the *Adventure*. Thence, after visiting some of the islands in these latitudes, the *Resolution* crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence returned along the western side of Africa to

Plymouth. Captain Cook, it will be seen, on this voyage sailed completely round the world in the Southern Seas and proved that there was no great southern continent within reach of navigation.

While the *Adventure* was at the Society Islands, a native of the island of Ulieta, named Omai, expressed a wish to come on board of her. Captain Furneaux brought him to England, and on his arrival he went to London, where much interest was taken in him. When he was about to return to the Pacific with Captain Cook the King furnished him with quantities of articles that were highly esteemed by the people of the southern seas.



COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE, 1776-1780

THE discoveries of Captain Cook were too valuable, and his skill as a navigator too evident, not to render it desirable that he should be actively employed ; and as his Majesty's Government had determined on a new attempt to decide the long agitated question of a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean, he was selected to command the expedition, having previously been appointed a post-captain.

On February 10, 1776, Captain Cook went on board his Majesty's sloop, the *Resolution*, and hoisted the pendant, having received a commission to command her the preceding day. The *Discovery*, of three hundred tons, was at the same time prepared for the service, and Captain Clerke, his second lieutenant in the preceding voyage, was appointed to the command of her.

These two ships were equipped in the dock at Deptford under the direction of Captain Cook. The *Resolution* was hauled into the river on March 9 to complete her rigging, and take in stores and provisions for the voyage. Both ships, indeed, were abundantly supplied with everything requisite for a long voyage. They sailed on May 29, and arrived the next day at Long Reach, where the powder and shot and other ordnance stores were received.

To convey some permanent benefit to the inhabitants of Otaheite, and of the other islands which they might happen to visit, his Majesty commanded some useful animals to be taken out ; and on the 10th they took on board a bull, two cows with their calves, and some sheep, with hay and corn for their support. They were also

furnished with a quantity of valuable European garden seeds which might add fresh supplies of food to the vegetable productions of the newly-discovered islands.

Both the ships were amply supplied with an extensive assortment of iron tools and trinkets to facilitate a friendly commerce and intercourse with the inhabitants of such new countries as they might discover. With respect to their own wants nothing was refused them that might be conducive to health, comfort or convenience.

Mr. Anderson, surgeon to Captain Cook, added to his professional abilities a great knowledge of natural history. He had already visited the South Sea Islands in the same ship, and enabled the captain to enrich his relation of the preceding voyage with remarks of use and value.

Though several young men among the sea-officers were capable of being employed in constructing charts, drawing plans, and taking views of the coast and headlands, Mr. Webber was engaged to embark with Captain Cook for the purpose of supplying the defects of written accounts by making accurate and masterly drawings of the most memorable scenes of their transactions.

The necessary preparations being completed, Captain Cook received orders to proceed to Plymouth and to take the *Discovery* under his command. The *Resolution*, with the *Discovery* in company, sailed from Long Reach on June 15 and anchored at the Nore the same evening.

It being their intention to touch at Otaheite and the Society Islands, it had been determined to carry Omai back to his native country. Though Omai left London with some degree of regret when he reflected upon the favours and indulgencies he had received, yet on mention of his own islands his eyes sparkled with joy. He entertained the highest ideas of this country and its inhabitants, but the pleasing prospect of returning home loaded with what would be deemed invaluable treasures there, and of obtaining a distinguished superiority among his countrymen, operated so far as to suppress every

uneasy sensation; and when he got on board the ship he appeared to be quite happy.

About noon on the 25th they weighed anchor and made sail for the Downs with a gentle breeze at north-west by west. They anchored in Plymouth Sound on the 30th at three o'clock in the afternoon. On July 8 Captain Cook received his instructions for the voyage and an order to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with the *Resolution*; with directions also to leave an order for Captain Clerke to follow him as soon as he should join his ship, he being at that time in London.

The officers and men on board the *Resolution* (including marines) were 112, and those on board the *Discovery* were 80.

On July 11 they weighed with the ebb and got out beyond the shipping in the Sound, where they were detained most of the following day. At eight o'clock in the evening they weighed again and stood out of the Sound with a gentle breeze at north-west by west. They saw Teneriffe on July 31 at four in the afternoon, and at daylight on August 1 they sailed round the east point of that island and anchored on the south side, in the road of Santa Cruz, about eight o'clock, in twenty-three fathoms of water. Having got their water and other articles on board, they weighed anchor on August 4, quitted Teneriffe, and proceeded on their voyage.

They lost the north-east trade wind the day after they left the Cape de Verde Islands, and on the 30th got that which blows from the south-east. The wind during this interval was principally in the south-west quarter. It generally blew a gentle breeze, but sometimes fresh, and in squalls. Between the latitude of 12 deg. and of 7 deg. north the weather was very gloomy and frequently rainy, insomuch that they were enabled to save as much water as filled the greatest part of their empty casks.

On September 1 they crossed the equator, and passed the afternoon in performing the old ceremony of ducking those who had not crossed the equator before. On the

17th they saw the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 18th anchored in Table Bay in four fathoms of water. On November 10 the *Discovery* arrived in the bay.

While the ships were repairing for the prosecution of the voyage, Mr. Anderson and some of the officers made an excursion to take a survey of the neighbouring country.

In the forenoon of Saturday, November 16, he and five others set out in a wagon. They crossed the large plain to the eastward of the town, which is entirely white sand resembling that which is commonly found on beaches. At five in the afternoon they passed a large farmhouse, some corn-fields and vineyards, situated beyond the plain, where the soil appeared worth cultivating. At seven they arrived at Stellenbosh, a colony in point of importance next to that of Cape Town.

The village stands at the foot of the range of lofty mountains about twenty miles to the eastward of Cape Town, and consists of about thirty houses, which are neat and clean; a rivulet, and the shelter of some large oaks, planted at its first settling, form a rural prospect in this desert country. There are some thriving vineyards and orchards about the place, which seem to indicate an excellent soil, though perhaps much may be owing to the uncommon serenity of the air.

At this season of the year Mr. Anderson could find but few plants in flower, and insects were very scarce. He and his companions left Stellenbosh the next morning and soon arrived at the house they had passed on Saturday; Mr. Cloeder, the owner of which, having sent them an invitation to visit him, they were entertained by this gentleman with great politeness and hospitality. In the afternoon they crossed the country and passed some large plantations. In the evening they arrived at a farmhouse, which is said to be the first in the cultivated tract called the Paarl. Here they had a view of Drakenstein, the third colony of this country, which contains several little farms and plantations.

Plants and insects were as scarce here as at Stellenbosh, but there was a greater plenty of shrubs, or small trees, than they had before seen in the country.

Both ships being supplied with provisions and water, sufficient for two years and upwards, and every necessary article, and Captain Cook having given Captain Clerke a copy of his instructions, they repaired on board on the morning of the 30th. A breeze sprang up at south-east at five in the afternoon, with which they weighed and stood out of the bay; at nine it fell calm, and they anchored. At three o'clock next morning they weighed and put to sea with a light breeze at south, but did not get clear of the land till December 3 in the morning.

They continued to the south-east, followed by a mountainous sea which occasioned the ship to roll exceedingly, and rendered the cattle troublesome. Several goats, especially the males, died, and some sheep. They now began to feel the cold in a very sensible degree.

On Thursday, the 5th, a squall of wind carried away the mizzen top-mast of the *Resolution*, but they had another to replace it. On the evening of the 6th, being then in the latitude of 39 deg. 14 min. south, and in the 23 deg. 56 min. east, they observed several spots of water of a reddish hue. Upon examining some of this water they perceived a number of small animals which the microscope discovered to resemble cray-fish.

On Thursday the 12th, at noon, they discovered land extending from south-east by south to south-east by east, which, on a nearer approach, they found to be two islands. That which lay to the south appeared to be about fifteen leagues in circuit, that to the north being about nine leagues in circuit.

They passed at an equal distance from both islands, and could not discover either tree or shrub on either of them. They seemed to have a rocky shore, and excepting the south-east parts, a ridge of barren mountains, whose sides and summits were covered with snow.

These two islands and four others, more to the east,

were discovered by Captains Marion du Fresne and Crozet, French navigators, in January 1772. As they have no names in the French chart of the Southern Hemisphere, Captain Cook named the two they now saw, Prince Edward's Islands, and the others by the name of Marion's and Crozet's Islands. They had now, in general, strong gales and very indifferent weather. After leaving Prince Edward's Islands they shaped their course to pass to the southward of the four others to get into the latitude of the land discovered by Monsieur de Kerguelen.

Captain Cook had received instructions to examine this island and to endeavour to discover a good harbour. On the 16th they saw numbers of penguins and divers, and rock-weed floating in the sea ; and on the 21st they saw a very large seal. The weather was now very foggy, and as they hourly expected to fall in with the land their navigation was both dangerous and tedious.

The weather beginning to clear up about eleven on the 24th, they tacked and steered in for the land. Presently they clearly saw the land, and at four o'clock it was distant about four miles. The left extreme, which Captain Cook judged to be the northern point of this land, terminated in a high perpendicular rock, and the right one in a high indented point.

Towards the middle of the land there appeared to be an inlet, but on their approaching it they saw it was only a bending in the coast : they therefore bore up to go round Cape François. Having got off the Cape, they observed the coast to the southward much indented by points and bays, and therefore fully expected to find a good harbour. They soon discovered one, into which they began to ply ; but it presently fell calm, and they anchored in forty-five fathoms of water ; the *Discovery* also anchored there soon after. Mr. Bligh, the master, was ordered to sound the harbour, and reported it to be safe and commodious.

Early in the morning of the 25th they weighed, and having worked into the harbour they anchored in eight

fathoms of water. The *Discovery* got in at two o'clock the same afternoon.

Immediately after they had anchored, Captain Cook ordered all the boats to be hoisted out and the empty water casks to be got ready. In the meantime he landed to search for a convenient spot where they might be filled, and to observe what the place afforded.

He found vast quantities of penguins and other birds, and seals, on the shore. The latter were not numerous, but so insensible of fear that they were able to kill as many as they chose. They made use of their fat and blubber as oil for their lamps and for other purposes. Fresh water was exceedingly plentiful, but not a single tree or shrub was to be discovered, and but little herbage of any kind ; though they had flattered themselves with the hope of meeting with something considerable growing here, having observed the sides of some of the hills to be of a lively green. Before Captain Cook returned to his ship he ascended a ridge of rocks, expecting by that means to obtain a view of the country : but before he had reached the top so thick a fog came on that it was with difficulty he could find his way down again. Towards evening they hauled the seine at the head of the harbour, but caught no more than half a dozen small fish ; nor had they any better success the next day when they tried with hook and line. Their only resource, therefore, for fresh provisions was birds, which were innumerable. Captain Cook displayed the British flag and named the place Christmas Harbour, it being on that festival they arrived in it.

As soon as the ships cleared Christmas Harbour, which was on Sunday the 29th, they steered along the coast in a south-east direction ; and, notwithstanding that for some time past fogs had prevailed more or less every day, they had a fine breeze at north-west, and clear weather. Though they kept the lead constantly going they seldom struck the ground with a sixty fathoms' line.

Having left Kerguelen's Land, Captain Cook steered

east by north in order to proceed to New Zealand for the purpose of taking in wood and water and hay for the cattle, of which last article their stock was now considerably reduced. Till January 3 the weather was tolerably clear, with fresh gales from the west and south-west ; but now the wind veered to the north and continued in that quarter eight days, during which, though there was at the same time a thick fog, they ran upwards of three hundred leagues, chiefly in the dark ; the sun indeed sometimes made his appearance, but very rarely.

They continued their course to the eastward without interruption till the 19th, when the fore-top-mast of the *Resolution* went by the board, and carried the main-top-gallant-mast with it ; this occasioned some delay in refitting. The wind continued westerly, and though it blew very fresh the water was, notwithstanding, clear. In the morning of the 24th they discovered Van Diemen's Land. Captain Cook gave the name of the Eddystone to a rock that lies about a league to the eastward of Swilly Isle, or Rock, on account of its striking resemblance to Eddystone Lighthouse.

About noon, on the 26th, a breeze sprang up which determined them to anchor in Adventure Bay for the purpose of watering. The ships, therefore, stood in for the bay, and anchored over a sandy bottom in twelve fathoms of water at a distance of three quarters of a mile from the shore.

After anchoring, Captains Cook and Clerke went ashore in the boats to look out for the most commodious place for procuring supplies. Wood and water they found could be procured easily, but the grass, which was principally needed, was coarse and bad. The next morning Captain Cook detached two parties under the conduct of Lieutenant King to the east side of the bay to cut wood and grass, some marines attending them as a guard, though none of the natives had yet appeared. He also sent the launch to obtain water for the ships, and afterwards paid a visit to the parties thus employed.

The seine was drawn in the evening, and at one haul a great quantity of fish was taken : after which all hands returned on board to be ready for sailing when the wind should permit.

As this however did not happen, the next day was employed in cutting spars for the ships. They were surprised in the afternoon with a visit from some of the natives : eight men and a boy approached them from the woods with the greatest confidence, none of them having weapons except one, who held in his hand a stick about two feet long pointed at one end. They were quite naked, and wore no ornaments, unless we consider as such some large ridges punctured on different parts of their bodies, some in straight, and others in curved, lines. They were of the common stature, but slender. Their skin was black, and also their hair, which was as woolly as that of any native of Guinea ; but they had not remarkably thick lips, or flat noses ; on the contrary, their features were far from being disagreeable. They had pretty good eyes, and their teeth were tolerably even, but very dirty. Most of them had their hair and beards smeared with a red ointment, with which some also had painted their faces.

Every present made to them was received without any appearance of satisfaction. When some bread was given, as soon as they understood it was to be eaten they either returned it or threw it away without even tasting it. They also refused some fish, both raw and dressed ; but their behaviour indicated a fondness for birds. Captain Cook had brought two pigs ashore with a view to leaving them in the woods ; but, the instant these came within reach of the savages they seized them as a dog would have done, by the ears, and were for carrying them off immediately, with no other intention, as could be perceived, but to kill them. Being desirous of knowing the use of the stick before mentioned, Captain Cook by signs prevailed upon one of them to show him. This savage set up a piece of wood as a mark, and threw the stick at it at a distance of about twenty yards. On repeated trials,

however, he was always wide of the mark. Omai, to show them the superiority of our weapons, then fired a musket at it, which alarmed them so much that they fled into the woods with great precipitation.

Immediately after they had retired Captain Cook ordered the two pigs, one a male and the other a female, to be carried about a mile within the woods, and he himself saw them left there, taking care that none of the natives should observe what was passing. He also intended to have left a young bull and a cow, besides some goats and sheep; but he soon relinquished that design, being of opinion that the natives would destroy them. He supposed that the pigs would meet a like fate if they should chance to find them out. But as swine soon become wild, and are fond of being in the woods, it is probable that they were preserved. The other cattle could not have remained long concealed from the savages, as they must have been put into an open place.

They were prevented from sailing on the 29th by a dead calm, which continued the whole day. Captain Cook, therefore, sent parties on shore to cut wood and grass, and he accompanied the wooding party himself. Soon after landing, about twenty of the natives joined them, one of whom was distinguished not only by his deformity but by the drollery of his gesticulations and the seeming humour of his speeches, which, however, they could not understand. Those whom they now saw differed in some respects, particularly in the texture of the hair, from the natives of the more northerly parts of this country, whom Captain Cook met with in his first voyage. Some of the present company had a slip of the kangaroo skin round their ankles, and others wore round their necks some small cord made of fur. They seemed not to value iron, but were apparently pleased with the medals and beads that were given them. They did not even appear to know the use of fish-hooks, though it is more than probable that they were acquainted with some method of catching fish.

Their habitations were little sheds or hovels built of sticks and covered with bark. Signs were evident of their sometimes taking up their abode in the trunks of large trees which had been hollowed out by fire ; and the marks of fire near their habitations, and near every heap of shells, were indubitable proofs that they did not eat their food raw.

During their continuance in Van Diemen's Land they had either light airs from the east or calms : they therefore lost little or no time by touching on this coast. This land was discovered in November 1642 by Tasman, who gave it the name of Van Diemen's Land. It is the southern point of New Holland, which is by far the largest island in the known world, and almost deserves the name of a continent. The land is diversified with hills and valleys and is well wooded. The only wind to which Adventure Bay is exposed is the north-east ; and, upon the whole, this may be considered as a very safe road.

Mr. Anderson, surgeon of the *Resolution*, employed himself in examining the country during their continuance in Adventure Bay. His remarks are as follows :

' There is a beautiful, sandy beach, about two miles long, at the bottom of Adventure Bay, formed, to all appearance, by the particles which the sea washes from a fine, white sand-stone. This beach is very well adapted for hauling a seine. Behind it is a plain, with a brackish lake, out of which we caught some bream and trout. The parts adjoining the bay are mostly hilly, and are an entire forest of tall trees, rendered almost impassable by brakes of fern, shrubs, &c. The soil on the flat land and on the lower part of the hills is sandy, or consists of a yellowish earth, and in some parts of a reddish clay ; but farther up the hills it is of a grey, tough cast. This country, upon the whole bears many marks of being very dry, and the heat appears to be great. No mineral bodies, nor stones of any other kind than the white sand-stone, were observed by us, nor could we find any vegetables that afforded subsistence for man. The forest trees are

all of one kind, and generally quite straight ; they bear clusters of small, white flowers. The principal plants observed were wood-sorrel, milk-wort, cud-weed, bell-flower, gladiolus, samphire, and several kinds of fern. The only quadruped we saw distinctly was a species of opossum, about twice the size of a large rat. The kangaroo, found farther northward in New Holland, may also be supposed to inhabit here, as some of the inhabitants had pieces of the skin of that animal.

'The principal sorts of birds in the woods are brown hawks or eagles, crows, large pigeons, gulls, black oystercatchers, or sea-pies, and plovers of a stone colour.

'We observed in the woods some blackish snakes that were pretty large, and we killed a lizard which was about fifteen inches long and six round, very beautifully clouded with yellow and black.

'Among a variety of fish we caught some large rays, nurses, leather-jackets, bream, soles, flounders, gurnards, and elephant-fish ; besides a sort which we did not recollect to have seen before, and which partakes of the nature both of a round and a flat fish. Upon the rocks are mussels and other shell-fish ; and upon the beach we found some pretty Medusa's heads. The most troublesome insects we met with were the mosquitoes, and a large black ant, whose bite inflicts extreme pain.'

On January 30, in the morning, the voyagers weighed anchor with a light westerly breeze and sailed from Adventure Bay. Soon after they had put to sea the wind became southerly, and produced a perfect storm ; but veering in the evening to the east and north-east, its fury began to abate. This wind was attended with an almost intolerable heat, which, however, was of so short a continuance that some of the company did not perceive it.

On the 10th, in the afternoon, they descried the coast of New Zealand at the distance of about eight or nine leagues. They then steered for Cape Farewell, and afterwards for Stephen's Island ; and in the morning of the

12th anchored in Ship Cove, Queen Charlotte's Sound. They soon after landed many empty water casks, and cleared a place for two observatories. In the meantime several canoes came alongside the ships, but very few of those who were in them would venture on board. Their shyness appeared the more extraordinary as Captain Cook was well known to all of them; and as one man in particular, among the present group, had been treated by him with distinguished kindness during a former voyage. This man, however, could not by any means be prevailed upon to come on board. They could only account for this reserve by supposing that they were apprehensive of our men revenging the death of Captain Furneaux's¹ people who had been killed here. But upon Captain Cook's assuring them of the continuance of his friendship, and that he should not molest them on that account, they soon laid aside all appearance of suspicion or distrust. The next day they pitched two tents and erected the observatories, in which Messrs. King and Bayly immediately commenced their astronomical operations.

During the course of this day many families came from various parts of the coast and erected their huts close to the encampment. The facility with which they build these temporary habitations is remarkable. They have been seen to erect twenty of them on a spot of ground covered with plants and shrubs not an hour before. Captain Cook was present when a number of savages landed and built a village of this kind. They had no sooner leaped from the canoes than they were tearing up the shrubs and plants from the ground they had fixed upon, and putting up some of the framing of the hut. While the men were thus employed the women took care of the canoes, secured the provisions and utensils, and gathered dry sticks to serve as materials for fire.

Considerable advantage was derived from the natives coming to live with the crew; for every day some of

¹ A boat's crew of the *Adventure*, one of the two ships that went on Captain Cook's second voyage, were killed at this place.

them were occupied in catching fish, a good share of which was generally procured by exchanges. Besides fish, they gave other refreshments in abundance. Scurvy-grass, celery, and portable soup were boiled every day with wheat and pease; and they had spruce beer for their drink. Such a regimen soon removed all seeds of the scurvy from our people if any of them had contracted it; but, indeed, on their arrival there were only two invalids in both ships.

Captain Cook, on the 15th, went in a boat to search for grass, and visited the hippah, or fortified village, at the south-west point of the island of Moutuara. He observed no inhabitants at this village, though there were evident marks of its having been lately occupied, the houses and palisades being in a state of good repair. Not the smallest vestige remained of the English garden seeds which had been planted at this hippah in 1773 during Captain Cook's second voyage. They had probably been all rooted out to make room for buildings; for, at the other gardens then planted were found radishes, onions, leeks, cabbages, purslain, potatoes, &c. Though the natives of New Zealand are fond of the last mentioned root, they had not planted a single one, much less any of the other articles that had been introduced among them.

On the morning of February 25 our navigators left the Sound and made sail through Cook's Straits. On the 27th they saw Cape Palliser, bearing west about seven leagues distant.

Captain Cook proposed to proceed first to Middleburgh, or Eooa, thinking they might perhaps have provision enough for their cattle to last till they should arrive at that island. But the next day, about noon, those faint breezes that had so long retarded them again returned, and they found it necessary to get into the latitude of Palmerston's and Savage Islands, which Captain Cook discovered in 1774; so that, in case of necessity, recourse might be had to them. These light breezes continued till Thursday the

10th, when the wind blew some hours fresh from the north. In the afternoon there was some heavy rain, attended with thunder squalls. They collected as much rain-water as filled five puncheons. When these squalls had blown over, the wind was very unsettled, both in strength and in position, till the next day at noon, when it fixed at north-west, and blew a fresh breeze.

At daybreak on the 13th they perceived Palmerston's Island, bearing west by south, at the distance of about five leagues; but they did not get up with it till the next morning at eight. Captain Cook then dispatched three boats from the *Resolution* and one from the *Discovery*, with a proper officer in each, to search for a convenient landing place. They were now under absolute necessity of procuring some provender for their cattle, or they must certainly have lost them.

What is called Palmerston's Island consists of a group of small islets, about nine or ten in number, connected together by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular formation. The boats first examined the most southeasterly islet; and, not succeeding there, ran down to the second, where they immediately landed in boats. Captain Cook, in his ship, kept standing off and on meanwhile, there being no bottom to be found to anchor upon. This, however, was of no material consequence, as there were no human beings upon the islands except the party who had landed from the boats.

At one o'clock one of the boats returned laden with scurvy-grass and young cocoa-trees, which were a most excellent repast for the animals on board. A message was also brought from Mr. Gore, who commanded the party upon this expedition, telling us that the island abounded with such produce, and also with the wharra-tree and coco-nuts. In consequence of this information, Captain Cook resolved to get a good supply of these articles before he quitted this station, and accordingly went on shore in a small boat, accompanied by the captain of the *Discovery*. The island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and

is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the sea. It is composed almost entirely of coral sand, with a small mixture of blackish mould which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. This poor soil is, however, covered with shrubs and bushes. They perceived a great number of man-of-war birds, tropic-birds, and two sorts of boobies, which were then laying their eggs, and so exceedingly tame as to permit them to take them off their nests, which consist only of a few sticks loosely put together. These tropic birds differ essentially from the common sort, being of a beautiful white, slightly tinged with red, and having two long tail feathers of a deepish crimson. The men killed a considerable number of each sort, which, though not the most delicate kind of food, were highly acceptable to them, as they had been a long time confined to a salt diet. They saw plenty of red crabs creeping about among the trees, and caught several fish which, when the sea retreated, had been left in holes upon the reef.

At one part of the reef which bounds the lake within there was a large bed of coral which afforded a most enchanting prospect. Its base, which was fixed to the shore, extended so far that it could not be seen, so that it appeared to be suspended in the water. The sea was then unruffled, and the refulgence of the sun exposed the various sorts of coral in the most beautiful order; some parts luxuriantly branching in the water, others appearing in a vast variety of figures, and the whole greatly heightened by spangles of the richest colours glowing from a number of large clams, interspersed in every part. Even this delightful scene was greatly improved by the multitude of fishes that gently glided along, seemingly with the most perfect security. Their colours were the most beautiful that could be imagined; blue, yellow, black, red, &c., far exceeding anything that could be produced by art.

Except a piece of a canoe that was found upon the beach, no traces were discoverable of inhabitants having ever been there; and that may probably have drifted from some

other island. The sailors were surprised, however, to perceive some small brown rats on this little island; a circumstance, perhaps, not easily accounted for unless we admit the possibility of their being imported in the canoe of which they had seen the remains.

The 15th, like the preceding day, was spent in collecting subsistence for the cattle, consisting principally of tender branches of the wharra-tree, palm-cabbage, and young coco-nut trees. A sufficient supply of these having been procured by sunset, Captain Cook ordered all the people on board. These orders being punctually obeyed, they hoisted in their boats, and sailed to the westward with a light air from the north.

They passed Savage Island, which Captain Cook discovered in 1774, in the night between the 24th and 25th; and on the 28th, about ten o'clock in the morning, saw the islands to the eastward of Annamooka, bearing north by west about five leagues distant. They steered to the south, and then hauled up for Annamooka. At the approach of night, the weather being squally, they anchored in fifteen fathoms of water.

They had scarcely anchored when two canoes paddled towards them, and without hesitation came alongside. They bartered with them for nails, some coco-nuts, sugar-cane, bread-fruit, and plantains, which they had brought with them.

At daybreak they had a visit from six or seven canoes, which brought with them some fowls, two pigs, several large wood-pigeons, small rails, some violet-coloured coots, besides fruits and roots of various kinds, for which they gave them in exchange beads, hatchets, nails, &c. The visitors had various other articles of commerce, but Captain Cook had given particular orders that they should purchase no curiosities till the ships were supplied with provisions, except by his permission.

Mr. King's party returned about noon, having been treated with great civility at Komango. The chief of the island, Tooboulangee, and another Taipa, came on board

with Mr. King. They presented a hog to the Captain, and promised him more next day. Mr. King procured seven hogs, some fowls, and a quantity of fruits and roots, with some grass for the animals. They reported that, from the observations they could make, the inhabitants were not numerous; their huts were very indifferent, and almost joined to one another.

At four the next morning Captain Cook ordered a boat to be hoisted out, and the master to sound the south-west side of Annamooka. When he returned he reported that he had sounded between Great and Little Annamooka, where he found ten or twelve fathoms' depth of water; that the place was very well sheltered from the winds; but that no fresh water was to be had but at a considerable distance inland, and that even there it was neither plentiful nor good. For this very sufficient reason Captain Cook resolved to anchor on the north side of the island, where, in his last voyage, he had found a convenient place for watering and landing.

Though not above a league distant, they did not reach it till about five o'clock in the afternoon, being retarded by the quantity of canoes that crowded round both ships, laden with abundant supplies of the produce of their island. Several of these canoes, which were double, had a large sail, and carried between forty and fifty men each. Several women appeared in the canoes, excited, perhaps, by curiosity to visit them. The women were as earnest in bartering as the men, and used the paddle with equal skill and dexterity. They came to an anchor in eighteen fathoms of water, the island extending from east to south-west, about three-quarters of a mile distant. Thus Captain Cook resumed the station which he had occupied when he visited Annamooka three years before; and probably where Tasman, who first discovered the island, anchored in 1643.

The next day, during the preparations for watering, Captain Cook went ashore in the forenoon, accompanied by Captain Clerke and others, to fix on a place for setting

up the observatories ; the natives having readily granted permission. They showed every mark of civility, and accommodated them with a boat-house, which answered the purpose of a tent. Toobou, the chief of the island, conducted Captain Cook and Omai to his house, situated on a pleasant spot in the centre of his plantation. It was surrounded with a grass plot, which he said was for the purpose of cleaning their feet before they entered his habitation. Such an attention to cleanliness they had never observed before wherever they had visited in this ocean, though they afterwards found it to be very common at the Friendly Islands. No carpet in an English drawing-room could be kept neater than the mats which covered the floor of Toobou's house. While on shore they bartered for some hogs and fruits, and when they returned on board they found the ships crowded with natives. As very few of them came empty-handed, they were speedily supplied with every refreshment.

The bottom where the *Discovery* lay being very rocky and uneven, Captain Clerke determined to shift her farther to the westward. The next day he gave orders to weigh the stream anchor and heave short upon the best bower ; but the united force of the whole ship's company was not able to purchase it, the cable having got foul of a rock ; they waited till slack water, when the ships would tend to the ebb tide and probably clear it, but at eleven the cable parted. The recovery of this cable caused an infinite deal of trouble, as it had got into a hole between the rocks and could only be seen when the water was perfectly smooth ; but at last, after a number of unsuccessful trials, they were lucky enough to weigh it.

Our voyagers had frequent occasion to observe the dexterity with which these people pilfer ; the very chiefs at times practised a little. On May 9 one of them was detected carrying out of the ship a bolt which he had carefully concealed under his clothes. For this offence Captain Cook sentenced him to receive a dozen lashes, and to be confined till he paid a hog for his liberty.

Though, after this circumstance, they were troubled with no more thieves of rank, their servants, or slaves, were constantly employed in this dirty business; and they received a flogging with as much indifference as if it had been inflicted upon the main-mast. When any of them were caught in the act of thieving, instead of interceding in their behalf their masters would often advise our men to kill them. This being a punishment our men were not fond of inflicting, they usually escaped without any kind of punishment; they were alike insensible of the shame and torture of corporal chastisement. At length, however, Captain Clerke contrived a mode of treatment which he supposed had some effect. Immediately upon detection he ordered their heads to be completely shaved, and thus pointed them out as objects of ridicule to their countrymen, and put our people upon their guard to deprive them of future opportunities for a repetition of their thefts.

Having, in a great measure, exhausted the island of almost every article of food, on Sunday, May 11, the men removed from the shore the observatories, horses, and other things that they had landed, intending to sail as soon as the *Discovery* should have found her anchor.

On Tuesday the 18th Captain Clerke's anchor was happily recovered, and on the morning of the 14th they got under sail and left Annamooka.

Though this island is somewhat higher than the other small islets that surround it, yet it is lower than Mangeea and Wateoo, and even those are but of moderate height. The shore, where our ships lay, consisted of a steep, rugged, coral rock, about nine or ten feet high, except two sandy beaches, which were defended from the sea by a reef of the same sort of rock. In the centre of the island there is a salt water lake about a mile and a half in breadth, round which the ground rises with a gradual ascent, and they could not trace its having any communication with the sea. On the rising part of the island, and especially towards the sea, the soil is either of a blackish, loose mould

or a reddish clay ; but there is not a stream of fresh water to be found in any part of the island.

The land here is well cultivated, except in a few places ; and though some parts appear to lie waste, they are only left to recover the strength exhausted by constant culture ; for they often saw the natives at work upon these spots planting them again. Yams and plantains form their principal plantations ; and many of them are very extensive, and enclosed with fences of reed about six feet high. The bread-fruit and coco-nut trees are interspersed without any regular order, but principally near the habitations of the natives. The other parts of the island, especially towards the sea and round the lake, are covered with luxuriant trees and bushes. All the rocks and stones about the island are of coral, except in one place, to the right of the sandy beach, where there is a rock of about twenty feet in height of a calcareous stone and of a yellowish colour ; but even here some large pieces are to be seen of the same coral rock as that which composes the shore.

Our men sometimes amused themselves by walking up the country and shooting wild ducks resembling our widgeon, which are very numerous on the salt lake as well as on the pool. They found on these excursions that the inhabitants frequently deserted their houses to repair to the trading-place without entertaining the least suspicion that strangers would take away or destroy any property that belonged to them. From this circumstance it might be supposed that most of the natives were sometimes collected on the beach, and that there would be no great difficulty in forming an accurate computation of their number ; but the continual resort of visitors from other islands rendered it impossible. However, as they never saw more than a thousand persons collected at one time it may be reasonably supposed that there are about twice that number upon the island.

At daybreak on the 16th Captain Cook perceived low land, the trees only appearing above the water. At nine

o'clock three islands could be seen, nearly equal in size. Soon after a fourth appeared to the southward of these, as large as any of the others. Each of the islands appeared to be of a similar height and appearance, and about six or seven miles in length. The most northern of them is called Haanno, the next Foa, the third Lefooga, and the fourth Hoolaiva ; but they are all four included under the general name of Hapae.

On the 17th, being then close in with Foa, Captain Cook dispatched a boat to look for anchorage. A proper place was found abreast of a reef which joins Lefooga to Foa, having twenty-four fathoms' depth of water. They were not above three-quarters of a mile from the shore ; and, as they lay before a creek in the reef, it was convenient landing at all times. As soon as they had anchored, they were surrounded by a multitude of canoes, and the ships were presently filled with the natives. They brought with them hogs, fowls, fruit, and roots, which they exchanged for cloth, knives, beads, nails, and hatchets.

On Sunday, the 18th, early in the morning, Feenou¹ and Omai, who now slept on shore with the chief, came on board to request Captain Cook's presence upon the island. He accompanied them, and upon landing was conducted to a place where a large concourse of people had assembled.

Soon after he was seated, about a hundred of the natives advanced, laden with yams, plantains, bread-fruit, coconuts, and sugar-canes : their burdens were deposited on the left. A number of others arrived soon after, bearing the same kind of articles, which were placed in two piles on the right side. To these were fastened two pigs and half a dozen fowls ; and to those upon the left, six pigs and two turtles. Earoupa seated himself before the articles on the left side, and another chief before those on the right ; they being, it was supposed, the two chiefs who had procured them by order of Feenou, who was as

implicitly obeyed here as he had been at Annamooka, and who had probably laid this tax upon the chiefs of Hapae for the present occasion.

When this magnificent collection of provisions was placed in order and advantageously disposed, the bearers of it joined the multitude, who formed a circle round it. Immediately after a number of men armed with clubs entered this circle, where they paraded about for a few minutes. Then one-half of them retired to one side, and the other half to the other side, seating themselves before the spectators. Presently they successively entertained their visitors with single combats; one champion from one side challenging those of the other side, partly by words, but more by expressive gestures, to send one of their party to oppose him. The challenge was, in general, accepted; the two combatants placed themselves in proper attitudes and the engagement began, continuing till one of them yielded, or till their weapons were broken. At the conclusion of each combat the victor squatted himself down before the chief, then immediately rose up and retired. Some old men, who seemed to preside as judges, gave their plaudits in a very few words; and the multitude, especially those on the side of the conqueror, celebrated the glory he had acquired in two or three loud huzzas.

This entertainment was sometimes suspended for a short space, and the intervals of time were filled up with wrestling and boxing matches. The first were performed in the manner practised at Otaheite, and the second differed very little from the English method. At least three thousand spectators were present, and everything was conducted with the most perfect good humour on all sides; though some of the champions received blows which they must have felt the effect of for some time after. The diversions being finished, the chief informed Captain Cook that the provisions on their right hand were a present to Omai, and that those on the left (making about two-thirds of the whole quantity) were

intended for him, and that he might suit his own convenience in taking them on board.

Four boats were loaded with the munificence of Feenou, whose favours had far exceeded any that Captain Cook had received from the sovereigns of the islands which he had so far visited in the Pacific Ocean. He therefore took the first opportunity of convincing Feenou that he was not insensible of his liberality by bestowing upon him such commodities as he supposed were most valuable in his estimation. Feenou was so highly pleased with the return that was made him, that he left the captain still indebted to him by sending him two large hogs, some yams, and a considerable quantity of cloth.

Feenou having expressed a desire to see the marines perform their exercise, Captain Cook ordered them all ashore on the morning of May 20. After they had gone through various evolutions and fired several volleys, which seemed to give pleasure to the numerous spectators, the chief in his turn entertained them with an exhibition, which was performed with an exactness and dexterity far surpassing that of our military manœuvres. It was a kind of dance performed by men, in which one hundred and five persons were engaged; each having an instrument in his hands resembling a paddle, two feet and a half long, with a thin blade and a small handle. With these instruments various flourishes were made, each of which was accompanied by a different movement or a different attitude of the body. At first the dancers ranged themselves in three lines, and so changed their stations by different evolutions that those who had been in the rear came into the front. At one part of the performance they extended themselves in one line; afterwards they formed themselves into a semicircle, and then into two square columns; during the last movement one of them came forward, and performed an antic dance before Captain Cook, with which the entertainment ended.

The music that accompanied the dances was produced by two drums, or rather hollow logs of wood, from which

they forced some varied notes by beating on them with two sticks. The dancers, however, did not appear to be assisted or directed by these sounds so much as by a chorus of vocal music, in which all the performers joined; their song was rather melodious, and their corresponding motions were so skilfully executed that the whole body of dancers appeared as one regular machine. Such a performance would have been applauded even in a European theatre, and it far exceeded any attempt that our men had made to entertain them. They esteemed none of our musical instruments except the drum, and they even thought that inferior to their own. They held the French horns in the highest contempt, and would not pay the smallest attention to them, either here or at any other of the islands.

To give them a more favourable opinion of the amusements and superior attainments of the English, Captain Cook ordered some fireworks to be prepared; and, after it was dark, exhibited them in the presence of Feenou and a vast number of people; they were highly entertained with the performance, the water and sky-rockets in particular astonishing them beyond all conception.

On Sunday the 25th Captain Cook went into a house where a woman was dressing the eyes of a child who seemed to be blind. The instruments used by this female oculist were two slender, wooden probes, with which she brushed the eyes so as to make them bleed. In the same house he found another woman shaving a child's head with a shark's tooth stuck into the end of a stick; she first wetted the hair with a rag dipped in water, and then by means of her instrument took off the hair as close as if a razor had been employed. Captain Cook soon after tried upon himself one of these remarkable instruments, which he found to be an excellent substitute for a razor. The natives of these islands, however, have a different method of shaving their beards, which operation they perform with two shells; placing one shell under a part of the beard, and the other above, they scrape off the hair; in

this manner they can shave very close, though the process is rather tedious. There are among them some men who seem to profess this trade, for it was as common for the sailors to go ashore to have their beards scraped off after the mode of Hapae as it was for their chiefs to come on board to be shaved by our barbers.

On Tuesday the 27th, at break of day, the commodore made the signal to weigh ; but before they got under sail the wind became variable and unsettled : they therefore lay fast.

Captain Cook had now an opportunity of discovering that Feenou was not the king of the Friendly Islands, but only a subordinate chief ; for that title it appeared belonged to Poulaho, whose residence was at Tongataboo, and who came now under the stern of the *Resolution* in a large sailing canoe. 'It being my interest,' says the captain, 'as well as my inclination, to pay court to all the great men, without inquiring into the validity of their assumed titles, I invited Poulaho on board, as I understood he was very desirous to come ; he could not be an unwelcome guest, for he brought with him as a present to me two good fat hogs, though not so fat as himself. If weight of body could give weight in rank or power, he was certainly the most eminent man in that respect we had seen ; for, though not very tall, he was very unwieldy, and almost shapeless with corpulence ; he seemed to be about forty years of age, had straight hair, and his features differed a good deal from those of the bulk of the people.'

Poulaho appeared to be a sedate, sensible man ; after he had seen every object on deck, and asked many pertinent questions, the captain desired him to walk down into the cabin ; to this some of his attendants objected, observing that if he were to do so, it must happen that people would walk over his head, which could not be permitted. To obviate this, the captain gave them to understand that no one should presume to walk on the deck that was over the cabin. Whether this would have

satisfied them was far from appearing, but the king himself, less scrupulous, waived all ceremony, and walked down without any stipulation. He sat down with them to dinner, but ate little, and drank less, and when he rose from the table he desired the captain to accompany him ashore. The captain, in his own boat, attended the king ashore, having first made him presents that surpassed his expectations. In return for these Poulaho ordered two more hogs to be sent on board. The chief was then carried out of the boat by his subjects on a board resembling a hand-barrow, and immediately seated himself in a small house near the shore. He placed the captain at his side, and his attendants formed a semicircle before them on the outside of the house; an old woman sat close to the chief, with a kind of fan in her hand to prevent his being incommoded with the flies. The various articles which his people had procured by trading on board the ships being now displayed before him, he attentively looked over them all, inquired what they had given in exchange, and at length ordered everything to be returned to the respective owners, except a glass bowl which he reserved for himself. Those who brought these things to him first squatted themselves down before him, then deposited their purchases, and then rose and retired; they observed the same ceremony in taking them away, and not one of them presumed to speak to him standing. His attendants, just before they left him, paid him obeisance by bowing their heads down to the sole of his foot, and touching it with the upper and under side of the fingers of each hand. Captain Cook was charmed with the decorum that was maintained on this occasion, having scarcely seen the like anywhere, even amongst more civilised nations.

On the 20th, at day-break, they weighed with a fine breeze at east-north-east, and made sail to the westward. They were followed by several sailing canoes, in one of which was Poulaho, the king, who, getting on board the *Resolution*, inquired for his brother and the others who

had continued with them all night. It was now found that they had stayed without his permission, for he gave them such a reprimand as brought tears to their eyes. However, he was soon reconciled to their making a longer stay, for on his departure from the ship he left his brother and five attendants on board. Captain Cook now had his cabin filled with visitors, an inconvenience he the more willingly endured as they brought with them plenty of provisions as presents to him, for which they received suitable returns.

In the afternoon the easterly wind was succeeded by a fresh breeze at south-south-east. The wind blew fresh, with squalls and rain ; and during the night the *Resolution*, by a small change of the wind, fetched too far to the windward and was very near running full upon a low, sandy isle. The people having fortunately been just ordered upon deck to put the ship about, and most of them being at their respective stations, the necessary movements were performed with judgment and alertness, and this alone preserved them from destruction ; the *Discovery* being astern, incurred no danger.

This narrow escape so alarmed the natives who were on board that they were eagerly desirous of getting ashore. Accordingly, on the return of daylight a boat was hoisted out, and the officer who commanded her was ordered, after landing them at Kotoo, to sound for anchorage along the reef that projects from that island. During the absence of the boat our men endeavoured to turn the ships through the channel between the reef of Kotoo and the sandy isle ; but meeting with a strong current against them they were obliged to desist and cast anchor in fifty fathoms of water, the sandy isle bearing east by north, about the distance of one mile. Here they remained till June 4, being frequently visited by the king and by people who came from the neighbouring islands to traffic with them.

They weighed in the morning of the 4th, and with a fresh gale at east-south-east, made sail towards Annamooka,

where they anchored the next morning, nearly in the same station which they had recently occupied. Captain Cook soon after went ashore, and found the islanders very busy in their plantations digging up yams for traffic. In the course of the day about two hundred of them assembled on the beach and traded with great eagerness. It appeared that they had been very diligent during our absence in cultivating, for our men now observed several large plantain-fields in places which, in their late visit, had lain waste. The yams were now in the highest perfection, and they obtained a good quantity of them in exchange for iron. Before the captain returned on board he visited the several places where he had sown melon and cucumber seeds; but found, to his great regret, that most of them had been destroyed by vermin. Some pineapple plants, however, were in a thriving condition.

Our voyagers now took leave of the Friendly Islands and their inhabitants, after a cordial intercourse with the latter of between two and three months. Some differences, indeed, occasionally happened on account of their natural propensity to thieving, but such differences were never attended with any fatal consequences, and few belonging to the ships parted from their friends without some regret.

'The time employed among the natives of the Friendly Islands,' says Captain Cook, 'was not thrown away. We expended very little of our sea-provisions, subsisting in general upon the produce of the islands and carrying away with us a quantity of refreshments sufficient to last till our arrival at another station, where we could depend upon a fresh supply. I was not sorry, besides, to have had an opportunity of bettering the condition of these good people, by leaving several very useful animals among them; and at the same time, those designed for Otaheite received fresh strength in the pastures of Tongataboo. Upon the whole, therefore, the advantages we received by touching here were very great; and I had the additional satisfaction to reflect that they were received without retarding one moment the prosecution of the great object of our

voyage ; the season for proceeding to the north being, as has been already observed, lost before I took the resolution of bearing away for these islands.'

The domestic life of these people is neither so laborious as to be disagreeable, nor so free from employment as to suffer them to degenerate into indolence. Their country has been so favoured by nature that the first can scarcely occur, and their disposition appears to be a sufficient bar to the last. By this fortunate concurrence of circumstances their necessary labour seems to yield, in its turn, to their amusements and recreations, which are never interrupted by the thoughts of being obliged to recur to business till they are induced by satiety to wish for that transition. The employment of the women is not difficult, and is generally such as they can execute in the house. The making of cloth is entirely entrusted to their care. The cloth, in general, is able to resist water for some time, but that which has the strongest glaze is the least liable to be penetrated with that fluid.

Another manufacture which is also consigned to the women is that of their mats, which excel those of most other countries both in texture and beauty. Of these mats there are seven or eight different sorts, which they either wear or sleep upon, and many that are merely ornamental. There are several other articles of less importance that employ their females: for instance, combs, of which they make great quantities, and small baskets made of the same substance as the mats, and others composed of the fibrous husk of the coco-nut, either interwoven with beads, or plain. All these things are finished with extraordinary neatness and taste.

The province of the men is, as might reasonably be expected, far more laborious and extensive than that of the other sex. Architecture, boat-building, agriculture, and fishing are the principal objects of their care. As cultivated roots and fruits form their chief subsistence, they find it necessary to practise husbandry, which they have brought by their diligence to some degree of

perfection. In planting yams and plantains they dig small holes for their reception, and afterwards root up the surrounding grass : the instruments used by them for this purpose are called *hoo*, and are nothing more than stakes of various lengths, flattened and sharpened to an edge at one end. The largest ones have a short piece fixed transversely, by means of which they press the implement into the ground with the foot. When they plant the two above-mentioned vegetables, they observe such particular exactness that, whichever way you turn your eyes, the rows present themselves complete and regular.

The bread-fruit and coco-nut trees are dispersed about without order, and when they have arrived at a certain height give little or no trouble.

They display very little taste or ingenuity in the construction of their houses. Those of the lower class of people are wretched huts, scarcely sufficient to shelter them from the weather. Those of the better sort are larger, more commodious and comfortable. A house of a middling size is of the following dimensions, viz. about twelve feet in height, twenty in breadth, and thirty in length. Their houses are, properly speaking, thatched roofs or sheds, supported by rafters and posts. The floor is raised with earth smoothed, and covered with thick matting. Some of their habitations are open all round ; but the major part of them are enclosed on the weather-side with strong mats, or with branches of the coco-nut tree plaited or interwoven with each other. A thick mat about three feet broad, bent into a semicircular form, and placed edgewise, with the ends touching the side of the house, encloses a sufficient space for the master and mistress to sleep in. If the family is large there are little huts adjoining, in which the servants sleep. Their whole furniture consists of some wooden stools which serve them for pillows ; baskets of different sizes, in which they put their combs, fish-hooks, and tools ; two or three wooden bowls, some coco-nut shells, a few gourds, and a bundle or two of cloth.

They are very skilful in building their canoes, which, indeed, are the most perfect of their mechanical productions. The double ones are made sufficiently large to carry about fifty persons, and sail at a great rate. Upon them they generally fix a hut or shed for the reception of the master and his family. They are made of the bread-fruit tree, and the workmanship is extremely neat. They appear on the outside as if they were composed of one solid piece ; but, upon closer inspection, they are found to consist of a great number of pieces, which fit each other exactly, and by means of a ledge on the inside are secured together with coco-nut line. The single canoes are furnished with an outrigger. The only tools which they make use of in the construction of these boats are hatchets, or adzes, of a smooth, black stone ; augers, made of shark's teeth ; and rasps, composed of the rough skin of a fish, fastened on flat pieces of wood. The same tools are all they have for other work, except shells, which serve them for knives. Their cordage is made of the fibres of the coco-nut husk, which, though not above ten inches long, they plait about the size of a quill to whatever length is required. They roll the cord up in balls. Ropes of a larger size are made by twisting several of these cords together. Their fishing-lines are as strong and even as our best cord. Their small hooks consist entirely of pearl-shell ; but the large ones are only covered with it on the back. The points of both are, in general, of tortoise-shell. They have also numbers of small seines, some of which are of the most delicate texture.

Their musical reeds or pipes have eight or ten pieces placed parallel to each other, most of which are of unequal lengths. Their flutes are made of a joint of bamboo about eighteen inches long, and are closed at both ends, having a hole near each end and four others. They close the left nostril with the thumb of the left hand, and blow into the hole at one end with the other nostril. In this manner they produce a pleasing though simple music. Their *naffa*, or drum, has been already described.

Their warlike weapons are clubs, spears, and darts. They also make bows and arrows ; but these are intended for amusement, such as shooting at birds, and not for the purposes of war. Their stools, or rather pillows, are about two feet long, but only four or five inches in height, and nearly four in breadth, inclining downwards towards the middle, with four strong legs and circular feet ; the whole composed of brown or black wood, neatly polished, and sometimes inlaid with ivory.

Their vegetable diet consists principally of plantains, coco-nuts, bread-fruit, and yams. The chief articles of animal food are hogs, fish, and fowls ; but the common people frequently eat rats. Their hogs, fowls, and turtle, however, seem to be only occasional dainties, reserved for persons of rank. Their food is dressed by baking, as at Otaheite, and they make, from different sorts of fruit, several dishes which are very good. They sometimes boil their fish in the green leaves of the plantain-tree, which serve as a bag to hold both fish and water. Having tied them up, they wrap them again in three or four other leaves, and place them upon stones heated for the purpose ; when they are sufficiently done, they not only eat the fish, but drink the liquor or soup.

Captain Cook now took his final leave of the Friendly Islands. On July 17, at eight o'clock in the evening, the ships stood to the south. At noon on the 31st Captain Clerke made a signal that he wished to speak with Captain Cook ; and afterwards informed him that the head of the main-mast had sprung in such a manner as to render the rigging of another top-mast extremely dangerous ; and that he must therefore rig something lighter in its place. He further informed him that he had lost his main-top-gallant-yard, and had not another on board, nor a spar to make one. Captain Cook sent him the *Resolution's* sprit-sail-top-sail-yard, which supplied this want for the present. The next day, by getting up a jury top-mast on which he set a mizzen top-sail, he was enabled to keep way with the *Resolution*.

The ships now steered to the north with a fresh gale, and at daybreak on the 12th they perceived the island of Maitea. Otaheite appeared soon after. When near the island, several canoes came off to the ship, each conducted by two or three men. But Omai took no particular notice of them, nor they of him : they did not even seem to perceive that he was one of their countrymen, although they conversed with him for some time. At length a chief named Ootee, and Omai's brother-in-law, who chanced to be now at this corner of the island, and three or four more persons, all of whom knew Omai before he embarked with Captain Furneaux, came on board. There was nothing either tender or striking in their meeting ; on the contrary, there seemed to be a perfect indifference on both sides, till Omai, having taken his brother down into the cabin, opened the drawer where he kept his red feathers and gave him a few. This being presently known among the rest of the natives upon deck, the face of affairs was entirely changed and Ootee, who would hardly speak to Omai before, now begged that they might be *tayos* (friends), and exchange names. Omai accepted the honour and confirmed it with a present of red feathers ; and Ootee, by way of return, sent ashore for a hog ; but it was evident to every one of them that it was not the man but his property they were in love with. Had he not shown to them his treasure of red feathers, which is the commodity in greatest estimation at the island, it is doubtful whether they would have bestowed even a coco-nut upon him. Such was Omai's first reception among his countrymen ; indeed, our officers never expected it would be otherwise, but still they were in hopes that the valuable cargo of presents with which the liberality of his friends in England had loaded him would be the means of raising him into consequence, and of making him respected and even courted by the first persons in the Society Islands. This could not but have happened had he conducted himself with any degree of prudence ; but, instead of that, he paid too little regard to the repeated advice of those who

wished him well, and suffered himself to be duped by every designing knave.

The important news of red feathers being on board the ships having been conveyed on shore by Omai's friends, day had no sooner begun to break next morning than they were surrounded by a multitude of canoes crowded with people bringing hogs and fruit to market. At first, a quantity of feathers, not greater than what might be got from a tom-tit, would purchase a hog of forty or fifty pounds weight. But, as almost every person in the ships was possessed of some of this precious article of trade, it fell in its value above six hundred per cent. before night. However, even then the balance was much in their favour, and red feathers continued to preserve their superiority over every other commodity. Some of the natives would not part with a hog unless they received an axe in exchange ; and nails, beads, and other trinkets, which during the former voyages had so great a run at this island, were now so much despised that few would deign to look at them.

In the morning of the 13th Captain Cook came to anchor in a bay called Oheitepeha ; soon after, Omai's sister came on board to see him, and the captain was happy to observe that their meeting was marked with expressions of the most tender affection.

Having provided a fresh supply of water, and finished all the necessary operations, on the 22nd they brought off the animals from shore and made ready for sea.

On August 24 Captain Cook left the bay of Oheitepeha, and the same evening anchored in Matavai Bay in another part of the island. Here he and Omai had an interview on shore with Otoo, the king of the whole island. ' Omai,' says the captain, ' had prepared himself for this ceremony by dressing himself in his very best clothes, and behaved with a great deal of respect and modesty. Nevertheless, very little notice was taken of him. Perhaps envy had some share in producing this cold reception. He made the chief a present of a large piece of red feathers, and about two or three yards of gold cloth. I gave him a suit

of fine linen, a gold laced hat, some tools, and, what was of more value than all the other articles, a quantity of red feathers, and one of the bonnets in use at the Friendly Islands.

'After the hurry of this visit was over, the king and the whole of the royal family accompanied me on board, followed by several canoes laden with all kinds of provisions, in quantity sufficient to have served the companies of both ships for a week. Each of the family owned, or pretended to own, a part of the presents. I had a present therefore from every one of them, and every one of them had a separate present in return from me, which was the great object in view. Soon after, the king's mother, who had not been present at the first interview, came on board, bringing with her a quantity of provisions and cloth which she divided between me and Omai. For, although he was but little noticed at first by his countrymen, they no sooner gained the knowledge of his riches than they began to court his friendship. I encouraged this as much as I could, for it was my wish to fix him with Otoo. As I intended to leave all my European animals at this island, I thought he would be able to give some instruction about the management of them, and about their use. Besides, I knew and saw that the farther he was from his native island, the better would he be respected. Unfortunately, poor Omai rejected my advice, and conducted himself in so imprudent a manner that he soon lost the friendship of Otoo, and of every other person of note in Otaheite.'

Captain Cook was next engaged in landing the poultry with which he was to stock the island; they consisted of a peacock and hen, a turkey-cock and hen, a gander and three geese, a drake and four ducks. All these he left at Oparee, in the possession of Otoo; and the geese and the ducks began to breed before he sailed. At Oparee he found a gander which the natives said was the same that Captain Wallis had given Oberea ten years before, and several goats. The bull which he had brought, with

the horse and mare and sheep, he put ashore at Matavai ; he likewise planted a piece of ground with several articles, very few of which he believed the natives would ever look after. Some melons, potatoes, and two pineapple plants were in a fair way of succeeding before he left the place ; he also planted several shaddock-trees, which he had brought from the Friendly Islands. These he thought could hardly fail of success, unless their growth should be impeded by the same premature curiosity which destroyed a vine planted by the Spaniards at Oheitepeha. A number of the natives got together to taste the first fruit it bore ; but as the grapes were still sour, they considered it as little better than poison, and it was unanimously determined to tread it under foot. In that state Omai found it by chance, and was overjoyed at the discovery, for he had full confidence that if he had grapes he could easily make wine. Accordingly he had several slips cut from the tree to carry away with him, and the remainder of it was pruned and put in order. Perhaps, becoming wise by Omai's instructions, they may now suffer the fruit to grow to perfection, and not pass so hasty a sentence upon it again. As Captain Cook intended to continue here a considerable time, they set up the two observatories on Matavai Point. Adjoining them two tents were pitched for the reception of a guard, and of such people as might be left on shore. The command at this station was entrusted to Mr. King, who also attended the astronomical and other observations.

While the ships remained here the crews were occupied in many necessary operations. The *Discovery's* main-mast was carried ashore and made as good as it had ever been. The sails and water casks were repaired ; both the ships were caulked, and the rigging was completely overhauled. Likewise the bread which they had on board in casks was inspected, and found to be little damaged.

Captain Cook would not have quitted Otaheite so soon as he did if he could have prevailed upon Omai to fix himself there, as there was not even a probability of their

being better supplied with provisions elsewhere. Besides, such a friendship and confidence subsisted between our men and the inhabitants as could hardly be expected at any other place, and it was rather extraordinary that it had never been interrupted or suspended by any accident or misunderstanding.

On September 30, at daybreak, after leaving Otaheite, the ships stood for the north end of the island of Eimeo. Omai, in his canoe, arrived there before them, and endeavoured, by taking some necessary measures, to show the situation. They were not, however, without pilots, having several men of Otaheite on board, but, unwilling to rely entirely upon these guides, Captain Cook dispatched two boats to examine the harbour. On a signal being made for safe anchorage, they stood in with both the ships, and anchored in ten fathoms of water.

At Eimeo the ships were abundantly supplied with firewood; they also received here a large supply of refreshments, in hogs, bread-fruit, and coco-nuts. There is very little difference between the produce of this island and that of Otaheite; but the difference in their women is remarkable. Those of Eimeo have a dark hue, are low in stature, and have forbidding features.

On the morning that succeeded their departure from Eimeo, they saw Huaheine extending from south-west-by-west to west-by-north. At twelve o'clock they anchored in the northern entrance of Owharre harbour, situated on the west side of the island. Omai in his canoe entered the harbour just before them, but did not land. Though many of his countrymen crowded to see him he did not take much notice of them; great numbers also came off to the ships, insomuch that they were greatly incommoded by them.

'Our arrival here,' says Captain Cook, 'brought all the principal people of the island to our ships. This was just what I wished, as it was high time to think of settling Omai; and the presence of these chiefs, I guessed, would enable me to do it in the most satisfactory manner. He

now seemed to have an inclination to establish himself at Ulietea ; and if he and I could have agreed about the mode of bringing this about, I should have had no objections to it. His father had been dispossessed of some land in Ulietea when the men of Bolabola conquered that island, and I made no doubt of being able to get it restored to the son in an amicable manner. For that purpose it was necessary that he should be upon good terms with those who were now masters of the island ; but he was too great a patriot to listen to any such thing ; and was vain enough to suppose that I would reinstate him in his forfeited lands by force. This made it impossible to fix him at Ulietea, and pointed out to me Huaheine as the proper place. I therefore resolved to avail myself of the presence of the chief men of the island and to make this proposal to them.

After the hurry of the morning was over, we got ready to pay a formal visit to Taireetarcea, meaning then to introduce this business. Omai dressed himself very properly for the occasion, and prepared a very handsome present for the chief. Indeed, after he had got clear of the gang that surrounded him at Otaheite, he behaved with such prudence as to gain respect. Our landing drew most of our visitors from the ships, and they, as well as those that were on shore, assembled in a large house. The concourse of people on this occasion was very great, and amongst them there appeared to be a greater proportion of personable men and women than we had ever seen in one assembly at any one of these new islands.

“One of the chiefs expressed himself to this effect :—
“That the whole island of Huaheine, and everything in it were mine, and that therefore I might give what portion of it I pleased to my friend.” I now desired that they would not only assign the particular spot, but also the exact quantity of land which they would allot for the settlement. Upon this, some chiefs, who had already left the assembly, were sent for ; and, after a short consultation among themselves, my request was granted by general consent, and the ground immediately pitched upon adjoin-

ing to the house where our meeting was held. The extent, along the shore of the harbour, was about two hundred yards, and its depth, to the foot of the hill, somewhat more; and further, a proportional part of the hill was included in the grant.

'This business being settled to the satisfaction of all parties, I set up a tent ashore, established a post, and erected the observatories. The carpenters of both ships were also set to work to build for Omai a small house, in which he might secure the European commodities that were his property. At the same time some hands were employed in making a garden for his use, planting shaddocks, vines, pineapples, melons, and the seeds of several other vegetable articles: all of which I had the satisfaction of observing to be in a flourishing state before I left the island.'

The intercourse of trade and friendly offices between the ships and the inhabitants of Huaheine was undisturbed by any accident till the evening of the 22nd, when one of the natives found means to get into Mr. Bayly's observatory and carry off a sextant. Captain Cook was no sooner informed of this theft than he went ashore and desired Omai to apply to the chiefs to procure restitution. He accordingly made application to them, but they took no steps towards recovering the instrument, being more attentive to a *heeva* that was then exhibiting, till the captain ordered the performers to desist. Being now convinced that he was in earnest, they began to make some inquiry after the delinquent, who was sitting in the midst of them with such marks of unconcern that the captain was in great doubt of his being guilty, particularly as he denied it. Omai, however, assuring him that this was the person, he was sent on board the ship and there confined. This raised a universal ferment among the assembled islanders, and the whole body fled with precipitation. The prisoner, on being examined by Omai, was with difficulty prevailed upon to confess where he had concealed the sextant; and it was brought back unhurt the next morning. After this the natives recovered from

their consternation and began to gather about our men as usual.

Omai's house being now almost finished, many of his moveables were carried ashore on the 26th. Amongst a variety of other useless articles was a box of toys, which, when exposed to public view, seemed greatly to please the gazing multitude. But as to his pots, kettles, dishes, plates, drinking-mugs, glasses, and the whole train of domestic accommodations, hardly any of his countrymen would so much as look at them. Omai himself now began to think that they were of no use to him; that a baked hog was more savoury food than a boiled one; that a plantain-leaf made as good a dish or plate as pewter; and that a coco-nut shell was as convenient a goblet as a black-jack; and therefore he very wisely disposed of as many articles of English furniture for the kitchen and pantry as he could find purchasers for amongst the people of the ships, receiving from them in return hatchets and other iron tools which had a more intrinsic value in this part of the world, and added more to his distinguishing superiority over those with whom he was to pass the remainder of his days.

Among the numerous presents bestowed upon him in England were fireworks, some of which were exhibited in the evening of the 28th before a great multitude of people, who beheld them with a mixture of pleasure and fear. Those which remained were put in order and left with Omai.

Omai was no sooner settled in his new habitation than Captain Cook began to think of departing from Huaheine, and got everything off from the shore that evening except a goat, a horse and mare, which were left in the possession of their friend, who was now to be finally separated from them. He also gave him a boar and two sows of the English breed.

'On November 2, at four in the afternoon, they took advantage of a breeze which then sprang up, and sailed out of the harbour. Most of their friends remained on board

till the ships were under sail, when to gratify their curiosity five guns were fired. They then all took their leave except Omai, who remained till the ships were at sea. When Omai went ashore, says Captain Cook, after taking a very affectionate farewell of all the officers, he sustained himself with a manly resolution till he came to me. Then his utmost efforts to conceal his tears failed ; and Mr. King who went in the boat, told me that he wept all the time in going ashore.'

Though a year and five months had now elapsed since their departure from England, during which period our voyagers had not been, upon the whole, unprofitably employed, Captain Cook was sensible that with respect to the principal object of his instructions the voyage might be considered, at this time, as only at its commencement ; and, therefore, his attention to whatever might contribute towards their safety and final success was now to be exerted as it were anew. He had, with this view, examined into the state of their provisions at the islands they had visited ; and having now, on leaving them, proceeded beyond the extent of his former discoveries, he ordered an accurate survey to be taken of all the stores that were in each ship, so that, by being fully informed of the quantity and condition of every article he might know how to use them to the greatest advantage.

Before he quitted the Society Isles he had taken every opportunity of inquiring of the natives whether there were any islands situated in a northerly or north-westerly direction from them. It did not appear that they knew of any, nor did they meet with anything by which the vicinity of land was indicated, till they began, about the latitude of 8 deg. south, to see boobies, man-of-war birds, terns, tropic-birds, and a few other sorts. During the night of the 23rd they crossed the equinoctial line, and on the 24th, soon after daybreak, discovered land, bearing north-east-by-east. It was found, upon making a nearer approach to it, to be one of those low islands which are so frequently met with in this ocean between the tropics ; that is, a

narrow bank of land that encloses the sea within. They observed some coco-nut trees in two or three places, but the land in general had a very sterile aspect. At twelve o'clock it was about four miles distant. On the western side they found the depth of water to be from fourteen to forty fathoms over a sandy bottom.

Captain Cook, being of opinion that this island would prove a convenient place for procuring turtle, resolved to anchor here. He accordingly dropped the anchors in thirty fathoms of water, and a boat was immediately dispatched to seek for a convenient landing-place. When she returned, the officer who had been employed in this search reported that he found no place where a boat could land, but that fish greatly abounded in shoal water outside the breakers. Early the next morning, which was Christmas-day, two boats were sent, one from each ship, to examine more accurately whether it was practicable to land; and at the same time two others were ordered out to fish near the shore. These last returned about eight with fish weighing upwards of two hundred pounds. Encouraged by this success, the commodore dispatched them again after breakfast, and he then went himself in another boat to view the coast and attempt a landing, which, however, he found to be impracticable. The two boats which had been sent out on the same search returned about twelve o'clock; and the master, who was in the boat belonging to the *Resolution*, reported to Captain Cook that about four or five miles to the northward there was a break in the land, and a channel into the lagoon. There was consequently a proper place for landing; and he had found off this entrance the same soundings as they had where they were now stationed. In consequence of this report they weighed, and anchored again over a bottom of fine, dark sand, before a little island lying at the entrance of the lagoon.

The next morning the cutter and pinnace were dispatched under the command of Mr. King to the south-east part of the island, within the lagoon, to catch turtle, and

the small cutter was sent towards the north for the same purpose. Some of Captain Clerke's people who had been on shore all night were fortunate enough to turn upwards of forty turtles on the sand. These were this day brought on board, and in the course of the afternoon the party detached to the northward returned with half-a-dozen. The day following Captain Cook, accompanied by Mr. Bayly, landed on the island to prepare the telescopes for observing the solar eclipse that was to happen on the 30th.

On Tuesday the 30th Captain Cook, together with Messrs. King and Bayly, repaired in the morning to the small island above mentioned to observe the eclipse of the sun : the sky was overcast at times, but it was clear when the eclipse ended. In the afternoon the party who had been employed in catching turtle at the south-eastern part of the island returned on board, except a sailor belonging to Captain Clerke's ship, who had been missing for two days. At first there were two men who had lost their way ; but happening to disagree with respect to the track that was most likely to bring them to their companions, they had separated, and one of them found means to rejoin the party after an absence of twenty-four hours, during which he had experienced great distress. There being no fresh water in the whole island, and not one coconut tree in that part of it, he, in order to allay his thirst, had recourse to the extraordinary expedient of drinking the blood of turtle, which he killed for that purpose. His method of refreshing himself when fatigued was equally singular, though he said he felt the good effects of it ; he undressed himself, and lay down in the shallow water upon the beach.

How these men had contrived to lose their way was a matter of astonishment. The land over which their journey lay, from the sea-coast to the lagoon where the boats were stationed, did not exceed three miles ; nor was there anything that could impede their view, for the country was level, with a few shrubs dispersed about it,

and from many parts the masts of the vessels could be easily discerned. This, however, was a rule of direction which they did not think of ; nor did they recollect in what part of the island the ships lay at anchor, and they were totally at a loss how to get back to them, or to the party they had so carelessly straggled from. Considering what a strange set of beings sailors are while on shore, we might, instead of being surprised that these two should thus lose themselves, rather wonder that no more of the party were missing.

Captain Clerke was no sooner informed that one of the stragglers was still in this disagreeable situation than he detached a party in search of him. In a short time Captain Clerke's detachment returned with their lost companion. This man's distress must have been far greater than that of the other straggler, for not only had he been lost a longer time but he was too squeamish to drink turtle's blood.

Having some yams and coco-nuts on board in a state of vegetation, they planted them, by Captain Cook's order, on the small island where he had observed the late eclipse, and some seeds of melons were sown in another place.

On Thursday, January 1, 1778, the commodore sent out several boats to bring on board the different parties employed ashore, with the turtles they had caught. It being late before this business was completed, he thought proper to defer sailing till the next morning. They procured at this island, for both ships, about three hundred turtles, which weighed, one with another, about ninety pounds, all of the green sort, and perhaps not inferior in goodness to any in the world ; they also caught with hook and line a great quantity of fish.

The soil of this island (to which Captain Cook gave the name of Christmas Island, as they kept that festival there) is in some places light and blackish, composed of sand, the dung of birds, and rotten vegetables. In other parts it is formed of broken coral-stones, decayed shells,

and other marine productions. These are deposited in long, narrow ridges, lying parallel with the sea-coast, and must have been thrown up by the waves. This seems to prove that the island has been produced by different accessions from the sea, and is in a state of augmentation ; the broken pieces of coral, and likewise many of the shells, being too large and heavy to have been brought from the beach by birds to the places where they are now lying. They could not find anywhere a drop of fresh water, though they frequently dug for it. They could not discover the smallest trace of any human creature having ever been there before ; and, indeed, should anyone be accidentally driven on the island, he would hardly be able to prolong his existence, for though there are birds and fishes in abundance, there are no visible means of allaying thirst, nor any vegetable that would serve as a substitute for bread, or correct the bad effects of an animal diet. On the few coco-nut trees upon the island they found very little fruit, and that little not good.

Like most of the other isles in this ocean, Christmas Island is surrounded by a reef of coral rock, extending but a little way from the shore ; and farther out than this reef, on the western side, is a bank of sand which extends a mile into the sea. There is good anchorage on this bank in any depth between eighteen and thirty fathoms. During their continuance here, the wind generally blew a fresh gale at east-by-south, and they had consequently a great swell from the northward, which broke upon the reef in a prodigious surf.

Weighing anchor at daybreak, January 2, 1778, they resumed a northerly course, with a gentle breeze which continued till they arrived in the latitude of 7 deg. 45 min. north, and the longitude of 205 deg. east, where they had a day of perfect calm. They daily observed tropic birds, man-of-war birds, boobies, &c., and between the latitude of 10 and 11 deg. north saw several turtles. Though all these are considered as signs of the proximity of land, they discovered none till early on the morning of Sunday,

when an island appeared. Not long after more land was seen which was totally detached from the former.

As they perceived no signs of an anchoring place at this eastern extremity of the island, they bore to leeward and ranged along the south-east side at the distance of about a mile and a half from the shore. Canoes came off as they proceeded along the coast and brought with them pigs and some excellent potatoes, which they exchanged for whatever was offered to them ; and several small pigs were purchased for a sixpenny nail. They passed several villages, some of which were situated near the sea, and others farther up the country. The inhabitants of all of them came in crowds to the shore, and assembled on the elevated places to take a view of the ships. On this side of the island the land rises in a gentle acclivity from the sea to the bottom of the mountains, which occupy the central part of the country, except at one place near the eastern end, where they rise immediately from the sea ; they seemed to be composed of stone, or rocks lying in horizontal strata. They observed a few trees about the villages, near which they could also discern several plantations of sugar-canes and plantains. They spent the night in standing off and on, and the next morning stood in for the land, and were met by several canoes filled with natives, some of whom ventured to come on board.

None of the inhabitants they had met with in any other island or country were so astonished as these people were on entering a ship. Their eyes were incessantly roving from one object to another, and the wildness of their looks and gestures indicated their perfect ignorance of everything they saw, and strongly indicated that they had never till the present time been visited by Europeans.

Captain Cook, having landed, accompanied by Messrs. Anderson and Webber, made an incursion into the country.

Our men had observed at every village as they ranged along the coast in the ships one or more elevated white objects resembling pyramids, or rather obelisks ; one of which, supposed by Captain Cook to be at least fifty

feet in height, was very conspicuous from the anchoring station, and seemed to be at a small distance up the valley. To have a nearer view of it was the principal motive of our gentlemen's walk. Their guide was acquainted with their desire of being conducted to it, but it happened to be in such a situation that they could not get at it, a pool of water separating it from them. However, as there was another of the same kind about half a mile distant, they set out to visit that. As soon as they reached it they perceived it was situated in a burying-ground, or *morai*, which bore a striking resemblance in several respects to those they had seen at Otaheite and other islands in this ocean. It was an oblong space of considerable extent, environed by a stone wall four or five feet high. The enclosed space was loosely paved, and at one end of it was placed an obelisk or pyramid, called by the natives *henananoo*, which was an exact model of the larger one that they had discerned from the ships. It was about twenty feet in height and four feet square at the base. Its four sides were formed of small poles interwoven with twigs and branches, thus composing an indifferent wickerwork, hollow within from the top to the bottom. It appeared to be in a ruinous state, and had been originally covered with a thin, grayish cloth. On each side of it were long pieces of wickerwork in a condition equally ruinous, with two poles inclining towards each other at one corner, where some plantains were placed on a board, fixed at the height of about half a dozen feet. The islanders said that the fruit was an offering to their deity. On the outside of the *morai* was a small shed, and before it there was a grave where the remains of a woman had been deposited.

There was a house or shed on the farther side of the *morai*. Opposite the entrance into this house stood two images three feet high, cut out of one piece of wood, with pedestals; they were said to be representations of goddesses, and were not very indifferent either in point of execution or design.

Our gentlemen had already met with so many instances of resemblance between the *morai* they were now visiting and those of the islands they had lately quitted that they entertained little doubt in their minds that a similarity existed also in the rites here solemnised. Their suspicions were soon confirmed; for on one side of the entrance they observed a small, square place, and another still smaller; and they were informed by their conductor that in one of them was interred a man who had been sacrificed, and in the other a hog, which had also been offered up to the deity. Every appearance induced the commodore to believe that this inhuman practice was very general here. The island seemed to abound with such places of sacrifice.

The observations which Captain Cook was enabled to make on these islands, combined with those of Mr. Anderson, whose abilities and assiduity rendered him a very useful assistant on such occasions, are as follows:—

‘The islands in the Pacific Ocean which have been discovered in the course of our late voyages have been generally found situated in groups; the single, intermediate isles hitherto met with being few in proportion to the rest, though in all probability there are many more of them yet unknown, which serve as gradations or steps between the several clusters. Of what number this newly discovered Archipelago is composed must be left to the decision of future navigators. Captain Cook distinguished the whole group by the name of the Sandwich Islands, in honour of the Earl of Sandwich.

‘Of Atooi, which is the largest of those we saw, we shall now proceed to lay before our readers such information as we were able to collect concerning it. From what we observed of it, it is at least ten leagues in length from east to west; from whence its circumference may nearly be guessed, though it appears to be much broader at the east than at the west point. The road, or anchoring-place which our vessels occupied, is on the south-west side of the island, about two leagues from the west end, before

a village named Wymoa. As far as we sounded we found the bank free from rocks, except to the eastward of the village, where there projects a shoal on which are some rocks and breakers. This road is somewhat exposed to the trade-wind, but notwithstanding this defect is far from being a bad station. The water is excellent, and may be conveyed with ease to the boats. The land does not in the least resemble in its general appearance any of the islands we have visited within the tropic of Capricorn; if we except its hills near the centre, which are high, but slope gradually towards the sea, or lower lands. Though it be destitute of the delightful borders of Otaheite, or the luxuriant plains of Tongataboo, covered with trees, which at once afford a shelter from the scorching rays of the sun, a beautiful prospect to the eye, and food for the natives, yet its possessing a greater portion of gently rising land renders it in some degree superior to the above-mentioned favourite islands, as being more capable of improvement. The height of the land within, and the number of clouds which we saw during the whole time of our continuance hanging over it, seem to indicate that there is a sufficient supply of water, and that there are some running streams which we had not an opportunity of seeing, particularly in the deep valleys, at the entrance of which the villages are in general situated. The ground is covered with an excellent kind of grass about two feet in height, which sometimes grows in tufts, and appears capable of being converted into abundant crops of fine hay. But on this extensive space not even a shrub grows naturally.

'Were we to judge of the climate from our experience, it might be said to be very variable; for, according to the general opinion, it was, at this time, the season of the year when the weather is supposed to be most settled, the sun being at his greatest annual distance. The heat was now very moderate, and few of those inconveniences to which many countries lying within the tropics are subject, either from heat or moisture, seem to be experienced here. Nor did we find any dews of consequence, a circumstance

which may partly be accounted for by the lower part of the country being destitute of trees.

'The inhabitants of Atooi are of the middle size, and in general stoutly made. They are neither remarkable for a beautiful shape nor for striking features; their visage, particularly that of the women, is somewhat round, but others have it long; nor can it justly be said that they are distinguished as a nation by any general cast of countenance. Their complexion is nearly of a nut-brown, but some individuals are of a darker hue. There is a very remarkable equality in the size, colour and figure of the natives of both sexes; upon the whole, however, they are far from being ugly, and have, to all appearance, few natural deformities of any kind. Their skin is not very soft nor shiny; but their eyes and teeth are, for the most part, pretty good. Their hair, in general, is straight; and though its natural colour is usually black, they stain it, as at the Friendly and other islands.

'They are active, vigorous, and most expert swimmers, leaving their canoes upon the most trifling occasion, diving under them, and swimming to others, though at a considerable distance. We have frequently seen women, with infants at their breast, when the surf was so high as to prevent their landing in the canoes, leap overboard and swim to the shore without endangering their little ones.

'From the numbers that we saw assembled at every village as we coasted along, it may be conjectured that the inhabitants of this island are pretty numerous. Including the straggling houses, there might perhaps be, in the whole island, sixty such villages as that near which our ships anchored, and if we allow five persons to each house, there would be in every village five hundred, or thirty thousand upon the island. This number is by no means exaggerated, for there were sometimes three thousand people at least collected upon the beach, when it could not be supposed that above the tenth part of the natives were present.

'Contrary to the general practice of most of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, the people of the Sandwich Isles have not their ears perforated; nor do they wear any ornaments in them. Both men and women, however, adorn themselves with necklaces of very small shells, or of the dried flowers of the Indian mallow, and they sometimes hang round their necks a small human figure of bone, about the length of three inches. The men sometimes wear on their heads plumes of feathers of the tropic-bird, or those of cocks, fastened round polished sticks two feet in length.

'There is no appearance of defence or fortification near any of their villages, and the houses are scattered about without the least order. Some of these habitations are large and commodious, from forty to fifty feet in length, and twenty or thirty in breadth, while others of them are contemptible hovels. Their shape resembles that of hay-stacks.

'From what we saw growing, and from what was brought to market, we have no doubt that sweet potatoes, *taro*, and plantains constitute the principal part of their vegetable diet, and that yams and bread-fruit are rather to be considered as rarities. Of animal food they appear to be in no want, as they have great numbers of hogs, which run without restraint about the houses; and if they eat dogs, which is not altogether improbable, their stock of these seemed very considerable. The quantities of fishing-hooks found among them indicated that they procure a tolerable supply of food from the sea. They have a custom of salting fish, and likewise pork, which they preserve in gourd-shells. The salt which they use for this purpose is of a reddish colour, but not very coarse. Its colour is doubtless derived from a mixture of mud, for some of it, which adhered in lumps, was of a tolerable whiteness.

'They bake their vegetable articles of food with heated stones, and from the great quantity which we saw dressed at one time, we imagined that all the inhabitants of a

village, or at least a considerable number of people, joined in the use of a common oven.

'The amusements of these people are various. We did not see the dances at which they use the feathered cloaks and caps ; but from the motions which they made with their hands on other occasions when they sang, we judged that they were somewhat similar to those we had met with at the southern islands, though not so skilfully performed. They had not among them either flutes or reeds, and the only two musical instruments seen by us were of an extremely rude kind. One of them does not produce a melody superior to that of a child's rattle. The other instrument was a hollow vessel of wood, not unlike a platter, on which one of our gentlemen observed a man performing. He held a stick, about two feet in length, with one hand, in the same manner as we hold a violin, and struck it with another which resembled a drum-stick, in a quicker or slower measure, beating with his foot at the same time upon the hollow vessel that lay upon the ground inverted, and thus producing a tune that was not disagreeable. This music was accompanied by the vocal performance of some women, whose song had a pleasing effect.

'Their fishing-hooks are ingeniously made, some of bone, many of pearl-shells, and others of wood, pointed with bone. The bones are for the most part small and consist of two pieces, and the various sorts have a barb, either on the inside, like ours, or on the outside. They polish their stones by constant friction with pumice-stone in water, and such of their tools as we saw resembled those of the Southern Islanders. Their hatchets, or rather adzes, were exactly of the same pattern, and were either formed of a blackish stone, or of a clay-coloured one.

'The only iron tools seen amongst them were a piece of iron hoop, about the length of two inches, fitted into a wooden handle, and another edge-tool, which we supposed to have been made of the point of a broad-sword. Their having the actual possession of these, and their being

well acquainted with the use of this metal, inclined some of our people to imagine that we were not the first European visitors of these islands. But the very great surprise which they testified on seeing our ships, and their total ignorance of the use of firearms, cannot be reconciled with such an opinion.

'The canoes of these people are commonly about four-and-twenty feet in length, and have the bottom formed of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch or more, and brought to a point at each end. The sides are composed of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted, and lashed to the bottom. The extremities, both at head and stern, are a little elevated, and both are made sharp, somewhat resembling a wedge. As they seldom exceed a foot and a half in breadth, those that go single (for they sometimes join them) have outriggers, which are shaped and fitted with more judgment than any we had before seen. They are rowed by paddles, such as we had generally observed at other islands, and some of them have a light, triangular sail, extended by a mast and boom. The ropes which they use for their boats, and the smaller cords for their fishing-tackle, are strong and neatly made.

'They are by no means novices in the art of agriculture. The vale-ground is one continued plantation which has all the appearance of being carefully attended to. The potato fields, and the sugar-cane and plantains on the higher grounds, are planted with great regularity; but neither these nor the others are enclosed with any fence. Notwithstanding their skill in agriculture, the island, from its general appearance, seemed to be capable of more extensive improvement, and of maintaining thrice as many inhabitants as were upon it, for the greater part of it that lay waste had apparently as good a soil as those parts that were cultivated.

'Whatever resemblance we might discover between the general manners of the inhabitants of Atooi and those of Otaheite, these were less striking than the similarity

of language. Indeed, the languages of both places may be said to be almost entirely the same.'

We now return to the progress of the voyage.

The ships, having weighed anchor, stood away to the northward, with a gentle gale from the east.

About noon on the 6th they beheld two seals and several whales, and early the next morning the long-expected coast of New Albion was seen, at the distance of ten or twelve leagues, extending from north-east to south-east.

The land, which was of a moderate height, appeared to be diversified with hills and valleys, and principally covered with wood. No very striking object, however, presented itself, except a high hill with a flat summit which bore east from them at noon. The land formed a point at the northern extremity which Captain Cook named Cape Foul-weather, from the exceeding bad weather he afterwards met with. The bare grounds along the coast were covered with snow, which seemed to lie in abundance between the hills and rising ground.

The wind was now very unsettled, and blew in squalls, with snow-showers. At midnight it shifted to west-north-west, and soon increased to a very hard gale with heavy squalls attended by sleet or snow. They had no choice now but to stretch to the southward to get clear of the coast; this was done under more sail than the ships could bear with safety, but it was absolutely necessary to carry it to avoid the more imminent danger of being forced on shore. This gale abated at eight o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and then they stood in again for the land. The wind remained at west and north-west. Storms, breezes, and calms alternately succeeded each other till the morning of the 21st, when a breeze sprung up from south-west. This being accompanied with fair weather they steered north-easterly, hoping to fall in with the land. In the evening the wind shifted to the westward, and the next morning, about eight o'clock, they beheld the land. They were now in forty-eight fathoms of water, and four leagues from the land, extending from north to south-east,

and a small, round hill, which was supposed to be an island, bore north three-quarters east, at the distance of about six or seven leagues. It seemed to be of a tolerable height, and could but just be seen from the deck.

The face of the country was very different from that of the parts which they had before seen, numbers of lofty mountains presenting themselves to view, whose summits were covered with snow. The valleys between them were covered with high, straight trees, that appeared like a vast forest. A low point was formed at the south-east extremity of the land, off which were breakers, occasioned by some sunken rocks.

They were not yet certain that there were any inlets; but being in a deep bay, Captain Cook resolved to anchor, in order to endeavour to get some water which they began to be much in need of. As they advanced, however, the existence of the inlet no longer remained doubtful. About five o'clock, when they reached the west point of it, they were becalmed for some time. In this situation the commodore ordered all the boats to be hoisted out in order to tow the ships in. Presently a fresh breeze sprang up, which enabled them to sail up an arm of the inlet. Here they were again becalmed, and found it necessary to anchor in eighty-five fathoms of water, and so near the land as to be able to reach it with a hawser. The *Discovery* was becalmed before she got within the arm, when she anchored in seventy fathoms of water.

As soon as they approached the inlet they perceived that the coast was inhabited. Three canoes came off to the ship at the place where they were first becalmed, in one of which were two men, in another six, and in the third ten. A person stood up in one of the two last, and spoke for a considerable time, inviting the ships, as was supposed by his gestures, to go ashore, and at the same time continued strewing handfuls of feathers towards them. Some of his companions also threw a red powder in the same manner.

The person who was the orator upon this occasion was

clothed with the skin of some animal, and held something in each hand which rattled as he shook it. At length, grown weary with his repeated exhortations, of which they could not comprehend a word, he became quiet, and the others in their turn had something to say to them, but their speeches were neither so long nor so vehement as that of the other. The hair of two or three of these people was strewed over with small, white feathers, and that of others with large ones, stuck into different parts.

A breeze that sprang up soon after brought the ships closer to the shore, when the canoes began to visit them in great numbers. At one time no fewer than thirty-two of them were about the ship, containing from three to seven or eight persons each, and of both sexes. One canoe particularly attracted observation on account of a peculiar head, which had a bird's eye and an enormous large beak painted on it. The person who was in it, and who appeared to be a chief, was equally remarkable for his singular appearance, having a large quantity of feathers hanging from his head, and being painted or smeared in a very extraordinary manner. In his hand he had a carved bird of wood of the size of a pigeon, with which he made a rattling noise. This chief was vociferous in his harangue, which he accompanied with many expressive gestures. Though these natives were so peaceable that they could not be suspected of any hostile intention, not any of them could be prevailed upon to come on board. They were very ready, however, to part with anything they had, and to receive whatever was offered them in exchange, and were more solicitous after iron than any other articles of commerce, appearing to be no strangers to the use of that valuable metal.

Having happily found such excellent shelter for the ships in an inlet whose coasts appeared to be inhabited by an inoffensive race of people, no time was lost in searching for a commodious harbour where they might be stationed during their continuance in the Sound. Upon this service Captain Cook sent three armed boats, under the command

of Mr. King, and went himself in a small boat on the same business. He had no difficulty in finding what he wanted, for on the north-west of the arm, and at a small distance from the ships, he found a convenient, snug cove, perfectly adapted to their purpose. Mr. King was also successful and found a still better harbour lying on the north-west side of the land. It would, however, have required more time to take the ships thither than to the cove where the captain had been, therefore his choice was determined in favour of the latter situation.

Plenty of canoes, filled with inhabitants, were about the ships the whole day, and trade was conducted with the strictest harmony and integrity on both sides. The articles of commerce were the skins of various animals, such as bears, sea-otters, wolves, foxes, deer, racoons, martins, and pole-cats. The Indians also produced garments made of skins, and another kind of clothing, fabricated from the bark of a tree, or a plant resembling hemp. Besides these articles, they had bows, arrows and spears; fish-hooks, and various kinds of instruments; wooden vizors, representing horrid figures; a sort of wollen stuff; carved work; beads, and red ochre; also several little ornaments of thin brass and iron resembling a horse-shoe, which they wear pendant at their noses. They had likewise several pieces of iron fixed to handles, somewhat resembling chisels. From their being in possession of these metals it was natural to infer that they must either have been visited before by persons of some civilised nation, or be in communication with them on their own continent.

The next day was employed in hauling the ships into the cove where they were moored, and it was found, on heaving up the anchor, notwithstanding the great depth of water, that rocks were at the bottom; these had greatly injured the cable as well as the hawsers that were carried out to warp the ship into the cove. The ship was now very leaky in her upper works; the carpenters were therefore ordered to caulk her and to repair any other defects they might discover.

In the course of this day (March 31) the news of their arrival brought vast numbers of the natives about the ships: at one time they counted above a hundred canoes, each of which, on an average, had five people on board, few containing less than three, many having seven, eight, or nine, and one being manned with seventeen. Many of these were new visitors, which was discovered by their orations and ceremonies when they approached the ships.

If they, at first, had apprehended that our men meant to be hostile, their fears were now removed, for they ventured on board the ships and mixed with our people with the utmost freedom and familiarity. It was discovered, however, that they were as fond of pilfering as any they had met with during the voyage, and they were much more mischievous than any of the other thieves they had met, for, having sharp instruments in their possession, they could, the instant that our people's backs were turned, cut a hook from a tackle or a piece of iron from a rope.

Besides other articles several hooks were lost in this manner, one of which weighed between twenty and thirty pounds. They stripped the boats of every morsel of iron that was worth taking away, though some of our men were always left in them as a guard. They were, indeed, so dexterous in effecting their purpose that one fellow would contrive to amuse our people at one end of the boat while another was forcing off the ironwork at the other. If an article that had been stolen was immediately missed, the thief was easily detected, as they were fond of impeaching each other. But the prize was always reluctantly given up by the guilty person, and sometimes compulsory measures had to be taken for that purpose.

Our ships being safely moored, the men proceeded the next day to other necessary business; the observatories were taken ashore and placed upon a rock on one side of the cove, not far from the *Resolution*, and a party of men was ordered to cut wood and clear a place for watering. Having plenty of pine-trees here, others were employed in brewing spruce beer.

The ships were daily visited by a considerable number of the natives, and among them they frequently saw new faces. They had a singular mode of introducing themselves on their first appearance ; they paddled with their utmost strength and activity round both the ships, a chief, all this time, standing up in the canoe with a spear in his hand and speaking, or rather bawling, most vociferously.

Sometimes the face of this orator was covered with a mask, representing either a human countenance or that of some animal ; and instead of a spear, he would hold a kind of rattle in his hand. Having made this ceremonious circuit round the ship, he would come alongside, and then begin to traffic. Frequently, indeed, the Indians would entertain our men with a song in which their whole company joined, producing a very agreeable harmony. During these visits the principal care was to guard against their thieving ways.

From the time of putting into the Sound till April 7 the weather had been remarkably fine, but on the morning of the 8th the wind blew fresh, accompanied by hazy weather and rain. It increased in the afternoon, and in the evening it blew extremely hard. The wind came in heavy squalls right into the cove from over the high land on the opposite shore, and though the ships were well moored they were in a dangerous situation.

Though these tempestuous blasts succeeded each other quickly, they were of short duration, and in the intervals they had a perfect calm. Another misfortune now befell them. On board the *Resolution* the mizzen was the only mast that now remained rigged, with its top-mast up. The former was too defective to support the latter during these squalls, and gave way at the head under the rigging. The gale abated about eight o'clock, but the rain continued almost without intermission for several days, during which time a tent was erected over the fore-mast so that the carpenters might be enabled to proceed in their labours with some degree of convenience.

The natives were not discouraged by this bad weather

from making daily visits ; and, in their situation, such visits were very acceptable, for they frequently brought a supply of fish. The fish they brought consisted of small cod, a small kind of bream, and sardines.

On the 11th the main-rigging was fixed and got overhead notwithstanding the rainy weather. The next day they took down the mizzen-mast, the head of which was so rotten that it dropped off in the slings. They received a visit in the evening from a tribe of natives whom they had not seen before ; these had a better appearance than their old friends. The next day a party of our men went into the woods and cut down a tree of which a mizzen-mast was to be made. The day after it was conveyed to the place where the carpenters were at work upon the fore-mast. In the evening the wind veered to the south-east and blew a very hard gale attended with rain. At eight o'clock the next morning it abated, and veered again to the west.

The fore-mast being now finished, it was hauled along side, but on account of the bad weather they could not get it in till the afternoon. They set about rigging it with great expedition, while the carpenters were employed on the mizzen-mast ashore. On the 16th, when they had made considerable progress, they discovered that the tree on which they were at work was wounded, owing, it was imagined, to some accident in cutting it down. It therefore became necessary to procure another tree out of the woods, on which occasion all hands were employed about half a day.

During these operations many of the natives were about the ships, looking on with an expressive surprise which, from their general inattention, was not expected. A party of strangers in seven or eight canoes came into the cove on the 18th, and after looking at our men for some time, retired. Captain Cook apprehended that their old friends, who at this time were more numerous about them than their new visitors, would not suffer them to have any dealings with our people. It was evident, indeed, that

the neighbouring inhabitants claimed them entirely to themselves, and that they carried on a traffic with more distant tribes in those articles they had received from them, for they frequently disappeared for four or five days together, and returned with fresh quantities of curiosities and skins.

The natives who visited the ships daily were the most beneficial, for, after disposing of their articles, they employed themselves in fishing, and our men always partook of what they caught. They also procured from them a considerable quantity of good animal oil, which they brought to them in bladders. Some, indeed, attempted to cheat them by mixing water with the oil, and once or twice they so far imposed upon them as to fill their bladders with water only. But it was better to wink at these impositions than suffer them to produce a quarrel. Beads, and such-like toys, of which they had some remaining, were not highly esteemed. Metal was principally demanded by the visitors, and brass had now supplanted iron, being sought after with such eagerness that, before leaving the Sound, hardly a bit of it was to be found in the ships, except what constituted a part of their necessary instruments. Suits of clothes were stripped of their buttons; bureaus of their furniture; kettles, canisters, and candlesticks all went to wreck; so that our American friends procured from our men a greater variety of things than any other nation whom they had visited.

Having had a fortnight's bad weather, and Sunday, the 19th, being a fair day, our men embraced the opportunity of getting up the top-masts and yards, and of fixing up the rigging. Most of the heavy work being now finished, the commodore set out the next morning to survey the Sound, and going to the west point he discovered a large village, and before it a very snug harbour with from nine to fourteen fathoms of water.

The inhabitants of this village received the commodore very courteously, everyone pressing him to go into his house. He did not decline the invitations, and the

hospitable friends whom he visited showed him every mark of civility and respect.

Women were employed in many of these habitations in making dresses of bark, and executed their business much like the inhabitants of New Zealand. Others were busy in opening and curing sardines. The sardines are hung upon small rods at first, about a foot from the fire; they are then removed higher and higher to make room for others. When dried they are closely packed in bales, and the bales are covered with mats. Thus they are preserved till they are wanted, and they are not unpleasant food. They also cure cod and other large fish in the same manner, but these are sometimes dried in the open air.

Leaving this village, the commodore proceeded up the west side of the Sound. For about three miles he saw several small islands, so situated as to form some convenient harbours, the depths being from thirty to seventy fathoms. About two leagues within the Sound, on the same side, an arm runs in the direction of north-north-west, and another in the same direction about two miles farther.

Passing from this place to the east side of the Sound, Captain Cook found, what he had before imagined, that it was an island under which the ships lay, and that many smaller ones lay scattered on the west side of it. Upon the mainland, opposite the north end of the island, the commodore observed a village and landed there, but he was not so politely received by the inhabitants as by those of the other village he had visited.

When he returned on board he was informed that in his absence some strangers in two or three large canoes had made a visit to the ships. They brought with them several garments, skins, and other articles, which they bartered for English goods. But the most remarkable circumstance was that two silver tablespoons which were purchased of them by our people appeared to be of Spanish manufacture. They were worn round the neck of one of these visitors by way of ornament.

On the 21st the mizzen-mast was got in and rigged, and the carpenters were ordered to make a new fore-top mast to replace that which had been carried away. A number of strangers visited the ships about eight o'clock in twelve or thirteen canoes. They came from the southward, and when they had turned the point of the cove they drew up in a body and remained about half an hour at the distance of two hundred yards from the ships. It was imagined at first that they were afraid to approach, but in this our men were mistaken, for they were only making preparations for an introductory ceremony.

At length they advanced towards the ships, all standing up in their canoes, and began to sing. Some of their songs were slow and solemn, others were in quicker time, and their notes were regularly accompanied by the motions of their hands, or beating in concert with their paddles on the sides of the canoes, and at the same time making the most expressive gestures. They remained silent for a few seconds at the conclusion of each song, and then began again, frequently pronouncing the word *hooee* ! as a chorus.

Having thus favoured our men with a specimen of their music, with which they were highly entertained, they came nearer the ships and bartered. King George's Sound was the appellation given by the commodore to this inlet on his first arrival, but he was afterwards informed that the natives called it Nootka.

A number of islands of various sizes appear in the middle of the Sound ; the depth of water, not only in the middle but also close to some parts of its shore, is from forty-seven to ninety fathoms or more. Within its circuit the harbours and anchoring places are numerous. The cove where the ships anchored is on the east side of the largest island. It is protected from the sea, but has little else to recommend it, being exposed to the south-east wind, which blows with great violence.

The trees of which the woods are principally composed are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. The first two are in the greatest

abundance, and at a distance resemble each other, though they are easily distinguished on a near view, the cypress being of a paler green than the other. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. At this early season of the year they saw but little variety of other vegetable productions.

About the rocks and borders of the woods were some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes. There were also a few black alder trees, a species of sow-thistle, some crow's-foot with a fine crimson flower, some wild rose bushes just budding, some young leeks, a small sort of grass, and some water-cresses. Within the woods are two sorts of unknown underwood shrubs, and some mosses and ferns.

Lying in a cove on an island the only animals that were seen were two or three racoons, martins and squirrels. Some of our people who landed on the continent saw the print of a bear's foot not far from the shore. The only account that could be furnished of the quadrupeds was taken from the skins which were purchased of the inhabitants. The most common among them were bears, deer, foxes and wolves. Bear skins were very plentiful, generally of a shining black colour, but not very large. The deer skins were scarcer, and appeared to belong to what the historians of Carolina call the fallow deer. Their foxes are numerous and of several varieties, the skins of some being yellow with a black tip at the tail, others being of a deep or reddish yellow intermixed with black, and a third sort of an ash colour also intermixed with black.

When the skins were so mutilated as to admit of a doubt, our people applied the name of fox or wolf indiscriminately. At length they met with an entire wolf's skin, and it was grey. Here is the common martin, the pine martin, and another of a lighter brown colour. The ermine is also found in this country, but is small and not very common; its hair is not remarkably fine, though the animal is entirely white except about an inch at the tip of the tail. The racoons and squirrels are of the common

sort, but the latter is not so large as ours, and has a deeper rusty colour running along the whole length of the back. Though clear as to the existence of the animals already mentioned, there were two other sorts that they could not with any certainty distinguish. One of them they concluded to be the elk, or moose deer, and the other was conjectured to be the wild cat, or *lynx*. Hogs, dogs and goats have not yet made their appearance in this place. Nor have the natives any knowledge of our brown rats, to which they applied the name they give to squirrels when they saw them on board the ships.

The sea animals seen off the coast were whales, porpoises and seals; the latter, from the skins which they saw, seemed to be of the common sort. It was doubted for some time whether the skins which the natives sold for otter skins really belonged to that animal, but a short time before their departure a whole one, just killed, was purchased from some strangers, of which Mr. Webber made a drawing. It was young, weighing only twenty-five pounds; was of a glossy black colour, but many of the hairs being tipped with white, gave it, at first sight, a greyish cast. The face, throat and breast were of a light brown, or yellowish white, and in many of the skins that colour extended the whole length of the belly. The fur of these animals is certainly finer than that of any yet known, and therefore the discovery of this part of the continent of North America, where so valuable an article of commerce is to be procured, ought certainly to be considered as a matter of some consequence.

Birds are far from being numerous here, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually harassed by the natives. There are crows and ravens, not differing in the least from those in England; also a jay or magpie; the common wren, which is the only singing bird they heard; the Canadian thrush; the brown eagle, with a white head and tail; a small species of hawk; a heron; and the large crested American kingfisher. There are also some that have not

yet been mentioned by those who have treated on natural history. The first two are a species of woodpeckers. One is somewhat smaller than a thrush, of a black colour on the back, having white spots on the wings; the head, neck and breast of a crimson colour, and the belly of a yellowish colour; whence it might, with propriety, be called the yellow-bellied woodpecker. The other is larger and more elegant; the back of it is of a dusky brown colour richly waved with black; the belly has a reddish cast, with black spots; it has also a black spot on the breast, and the lower part of the wings and tail are of a scarlet colour, the upper part blackish, with a crimson streak running from the angle of the mouth. The third and fourth are, one of the finch kind, not larger than a linnet, of a dusky colour, and a sand-piper, of a dusky brown colour, with a broad white band across the wings, of the size of a small pigeon. There are also humming-birds, which differ in some degree from the numerous sorts already known.

The persons of the natives are, in general, below the common stature, but their persons are not proportionably slender; being commonly pretty plump, though not muscular. Most of the natives have round, full visages, which are sometimes broad, with high, prominent cheeks. Above these, the face frequently appears to fall in across the temples; the nose flattens at its base, with wide nostrils, and a rounded point. The forehead is low, the eyes small, black, and languishing; the mouth round, the lips thick, and the teeth regular and well set, but not remarkable for their whiteness.

Their colour cannot be properly ascertained, their bodies being encrusted with paint and nastiness, though, when these have been carefully rubbed off, the skin was almost equal in whiteness to that of Europeans, though of that polished cast, which distinguishes the inhabitants of the southern nations. Some of them, when young, appear rather agreeable when compared to the generality of the people, which is, perhaps, owing to the particular animation attending that period of life; but,

after a certain age the distinction is hardly observable, a remarkable sameness characterises every countenance, dullness and want of expression being visibly portrayed in every visage.

Their common dress is a flaxen garment ornamented with a narrow stripe of fur on the upper edge, and fringes at the lower edge. Passing under the left arm, it is tied over the right shoulder, leaving both arms perfectly free. Sometimes the mantle is fastened round the waist by a girdle of coarse matting. Over this is worn a small cloak of the same substance, reaching to the knee. They wear a cap, like a truncated cone, made of very fine matting, ornamented with a round knob or a bunch of leathern tassels, having a string passing under the chin to prevent its blowing off.

The above dress is common to both sexes, and the men often wear over their other garments the skin of some animal.

Among the people of Nootka one of the dresses seems peculiarly adapted to war. It is a thick, tanned, leathern mantle, doubled, and appears to be the skin of an elk or buffalo. This is fastened on in the ordinary manner, and is so contrived as to cover the breast quite up to the throat, part of it, at the same time, falling down to their heels. This garment is sometimes very curiously painted, and is not only strong enough to resist arrows, but, as our voyagers understood from them, even spears cannot pierce it; so that it may be considered as their completest defensive armour. Sometimes they wear a sort of leathern cloak, on which hang rows of the hoofs of deer, which make a loud rattling noise. Whether this part of their garb is intended to strike terror in war, or to be used on ceremonial occasions, is uncertain.

Though these people cannot be viewed without a kind of horror when they are thus strangely apparelled, yet when divested of these extravagant dresses, and beheld in their common habit, they have not the least appearance of ferocity in their countenances; but, on

the contrary, they seem to be of a quiet phlegmatic disposition.

From their exhibiting human skulls and bones for sale, there is reason to infer that they treat their enemies with a degree of brutal cruelty, but this circumstance rather marks a general agreement of character with that of almost every uncivilised tribe, in every age and country, than that they are to be reproached with any charge of peculiar inhumanity.

Some of them displayed a disposition to knavery, and in trafficking took away the goods without making any return. But of this there were few instances, and there was abundant reason to approve the fairness of their conduct. Their eagerness, however, to possess iron, brass, or any kind of metal, was so great that, when an opportunity presented itself, few of them could resist the temptation to steal it.

The ships put to sea on the evening of April 26 with manifest indications of an approaching storm. These signs did not deceive them, for they had scarcely sailed out of the Sound when the wind shifted from north-east to south-east by east, and blew a strong gale, the sky being at the same time uncommonly dark. Being apprehensive of the wind's veering more to the south, which would expose the ships to the danger of a lee shore, they made all the sail they could to the south-west. It happened that the wind veered no farther toward the south than south-east, so that early the next morning they were entirely clear of the coast. Captain Clerke's ship being at some distance astern, the commodore brought to till she came up, and then both vessels steered a north-westerly course. The wind blew with great violence, and the weather was thick and hazy. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon there was a perfect hurricane, and the commodore deeming it exceedingly dangerous to run any longer before it, he brought the ships to with their heads to the south. In this situation the *Resolution* sprang a leak in her starboard quarter, which at first

alarmed them extremely ; but after the water was baled out it was kept under by means of one pump. The wind having in the evening veered to the southward, its fury in some measure abated, upon which they stretched to the west ; but about eleven the gale again increased, and continued till five the next morning, when it began to moderate.

On Friday, May 1, not seeing land, they steered to the north-east, having a fresh breeze, with squalls and showers of hail and rain. About seven o'clock in the evening they descried the land at the distance of twelve or fourteen leagues. At this time the northern point of an inlet, or at least what appeared to be one, bore east by south, and from it to the northward there seemed to be many bays and harbours along the coast. At six o'clock, making a nearer approach to the land, they steered along the coast, and between eleven and twelve passed a cluster of little islands lying under the mainland within the southern point of an extensive bay. An arm of this bay seemed to extend behind a round, lofty mountain that stands between it and the sea. To this mountain Captain Cook gave the name of Mount Edgumbe, and the point of land projecting from it he called Cape Edgumbe.

Being now satisfied that the whole was a continued coast, the ships tacked and steered for its north west part, near which they anchored in seventeen fathoms. The weather at present was very thick and rainy, but at four the next morning it cleared up, and enabled them to discern the neighbouring land. A lofty steep rock or island lay to the west, another larger island lay to the northward of it, the peaked hill before mentioned lay to the south-east. Under this hill is some land, extending towards the north-west, the extreme point of which was now about one league distant. Over and beyond some high land was seen, which was imagined to be a continuation of the continent.

This point of land, which the commodore distinguished

by the name of Cape Prince of Wales, is the western extremity of all America hitherto known. It stands in the longitude of 191 deg. 45 min. east, and in the latitude of 65 deg. 46 min. north. They fancied they saw some people on the coast, and perhaps were not mistaken, for some elevations like stages and others resembling huts were seen at the same place.

At daybreak on Monday the 10th they resumed a westward course. Between the south-western extremity and a point which bore west, six miles distant, the coast forms a spacious bay, in which they dropped their anchors at ten in the forenoon, about two miles from the north shore, over a gravelly bottom, in the depth of ten fathoms.¹

While steering for this bay they observed on the north shore a village and some people, who seemed to have been thrown into confusion or fear at the sight of the vessels. They could plainly perceive persons running up the country with burthens upon their backs. At this village Captain Cook proposed to land, and accordingly went with three armed boats, accompanied by some of the officers. Thirty or forty men, each of whom was armed, stood drawn up on an eminence near the houses; three of them came down towards the shore on the approach of our gentlemen and were so polite as to pull off their caps and make them low bows. Though this civility was returned, it did not inspire the natives with sufficient confidence to wait for the landing of the party, for the instant they put the boats ashore they retired. Captain Cook followed them alone without anything in his hand, and by signs and gestures prevailed on them to stop and accept some trifling presents. In return for these they gave him two fox-skins and a couple of sea-horse's teeth. The captain was of opinion that they had brought these articles down with them for the purpose of presenting them to him; and that they would have given them to him even if they had expected no return.

They seemed very timid and cautious, intimating their

¹ This was the coast of Asia.

desire, by signs, that no more of our people should be permitted to come up. On the captain's laying his hand on the shoulder of one of them, he started back several paces; in proportion as he advanced, they retreated, always in the attitude of being ready to make use of their spears, while those on the eminence were prepared to support them with their arrows. Insensibly the captain, and two or three of his companions got in among them. The distribution of a few beads to some of them soon created a kind of confidence, and they were not alarmed when the captain was joined by a few more of his people. In a short time a sort of traffic was entered into. In exchange for tobacco, knives, beads, and other articles, they gave a few arrows and some of their clothing; but nothing that our people had to offer could induce them to part with a spear or a bow. These they held in continual readiness, never quitting them, except once; when four or five persons laid theirs down while they favoured our people with a song and a dance. Even then they placed them in such a manner that they could lay hold of them in a moment.

Their arrows were pointed either with stone or bone, but very few of them had barbs, and some of them had a round blunt point. What use these are applied to is not known, unless it be to kill small animals without damaging the skin. Their bows are such as they had observed on the American coast; their spontoons, or spears, were of iron or steel, and of European or Asiatic workmanship, and considerable pains had been taken to ornament them with carvings and inlayings of brass and white metal. Those who stood with bows and arrows in their hands had the spear slung by a leathern strap over their right shoulder. A leathern quiver, slung over the left shoulder, served to contain arrows, and some of these quivers were exceedingly beautiful, being made of red leather on which was very neat embroidery and other ornaments. Several other things, and particularly their clothing, indicated a degree of ingenuity far surpassing what any one would expect to find among so northern a people.

All the Americans that had been seen since their arrival on that coast were rather low of stature, with round, chubby faces and high cheek-bones. The people among whom our men now were, far from resembling them, had long visages, and were stout and well made ; in short, they appeared to be quite a different nation. No women or children of either sex were observed, nor any aged persons, except one man, whose head was bald, and he was the only one who bore no arms ; the others seemed to be picked men, and rather under than above the middle age. The elderly man had a black mark across his face, which was not perceived in any others ; all of them had their ears perforated, and some of them had glass beads hanging to them. These were the only fixed ornaments our people saw about them, for they wear none to the lips ; this is another particular in which they differed from other Americans they had seen.

Their clothing consisted of a pair of breeches, a cap, a frock, a pair of boots, and a pair of gloves, all made of leather, or of the skins of deer, dogs, seals, and other animals and extremely well dressed ; some with the hair or fur on, and others without it. The caps were made in such a manner as to fit the head very close, and besides these caps, which most of them wore, our men procured from them some hoods, made of dog-skins, that were large enough to cover both head and shoulders. Their hair seemed to be black, but their heads were either shaved or the hair cut close off, and some of them wore beards. Of the few articles which they got from our people knives and tobacco were what they set the most value upon.

The village was composed both of their winter and their summer habitations ; the former are exactly like a vault, the floor of which is sunk below the surface of the earth. The one examined by Captain Cook was of an oval form, about twenty feet in length, and twelve or more in height ; the framing consisted of wood, and the ribs of whales, bound together with smaller materials of the same kind. Over this framing a covering of strong, coarse

grass was laid, and that again was covered with earth, so that on the outside the house had the appearance of a little hillock, supported by a wall of stone. At the other end of the habitation the earth was sloped upwards and led to the entrance, which was by a hole in the top of the roof. The floor was boarded, and under it was a sort of cellar in which the captain saw nothing but water. At the end of each house was a vaulted room which he supposed was a store-room. These store-rooms communicated by a dark passage with the house.

Their summer huts were of a tolerable size and circular, being brought to a point at the top. The framing was of slight poles and bones, covered with the skins of sea animals. Captain Cook examined the inside of one: there was a fireplace just within the door, where a few wooden vessels lay, all very dirty. Their bed-places were close to the side, and took up about half the area. Some degree of privacy seemed to be observed, for there were several partitions made with skins. The bed and bedding were of deer-skins, and most of them were clean and dry.

About the houses were erected several stages, ten or twelve feet in height, such as they had seen on some parts of the American coast. They were composed entirely of bones, and seemed intended for drying their fish and skins, which were thus placed out of the reach of their dogs, of which they had a great many. These dogs are of the fox kind, rather large, and of different colours, with long, soft hair, like wool. They are in all probability used for the purpose of drawing their sledges in winter, for it appears that they have sledges, as the captain saw many of them laid up in one of their winter huts. It is likewise not improbable that dogs constitute a part of their food, for several had been killed that morning.

The canoes of these people are of the same kind as those of the North Americans, some, both large and small, being seen lying in a creek near the village.

From the large bones of fish and other sea animals, it appeared that the sea furnished them with the greater

part of their subsistence. The country appeared exceedingly barren, as our gentlemen saw neither tree nor shrub. At some distance towards the west they observed a ridge of mountains covered with snow that had fallen not long before.

At first some of our men supposed this land to be a part of the island of Alaschka, laid down in Mr. Stæhlin's map ; but from the appearance of the coast, the situation of the opposite shore of America, and from the longitude, they soon began to think that it was, more probably, the country of the Tschutski, or the eastern extremity of Asia, explored by Behring in the year 1728.

After the party had remained with these people between two and three hours they returned on board, and soon after, the wind becoming southerly, weighed anchor, stood out of the bay, and steered to the north-east, between the coast and the two islands.

From this station they steered to the east in order to get nearer to the American coast. In this course the water gradually shoaled, and there being very little wind, and all their endeavours to increase the depth failing, the ships were obliged at last to cast anchor in six fathoms to prevent them from driving into more shallow water.

On the 13th, at four in the afternoon, a breeze rising from the south, the ships steered north-east by north till four o'clock the next morning, when seeing no land, they directed their course east by north. Between the hours of nine and ten land appeared, and they supposed it to be a continuation of the continent. Not long afterwards they descried more land. Coming rather suddenly into thirteen fathoms of water, they made a trip off till four o'clock, when they again stood in for the land. The coast here forms a point, named Point Mulgrave. The land seemed to be very low near the sea, but a little farther it rises to hills of a moderate height ; the whole was free from snow, and apparently destitute of wood. They now tacked and bore away from the land. From noon of August 16 to six in the morning of the following day

they steered east by north, a course which brought them into fifteen fathoms of water. They now steered north-east by east, thinking, by such a course, to increase the depth of water. But in the space of six leagues it shoaled to eleven fathoms, which induced them to haul close to the wind, that now blew at west.

Some time in the afternoon they perceived a brightness in the northern horizon, like that reflected from ice, commonly called the blink. Little notice was taken of it as it was improbable they should so soon meet with the ice. The sharpness of the air, however, and the gloominess of the weather seemed to indicate some sudden change. About an hour afterwards the sight of an enormous mass of ice left them no longer in any doubt respecting the cause of the brightness of the horizon. Between two and three o'clock they tacked close to the edge of the ice. The ice was perfectly impenetrable, and extended from west to east as far as the eye could reach. Here they met with great numbers of sea-horses, some of which were in the water, but far more upon the ice. The commodore had thoughts of hoisting out the boats to kill some of these animals; but the wind freshening, he gave up the design, and they continued to ply towards the west.

They were at this time close to the edge of the ice, which was as compact as a wall and appeared to be at least ten or twelve feet in height, but farther northward it seemed to be much higher. Its surface was exceedingly rugged, and in several places they saw pools of water upon it. They now stood to the south, and the weather, which had been hazy, clearing up a little, they saw land at the distance of three or four miles. The eastern extremity was greatly encumbered with ice and on this account it was distinguished by the name of Icy Cape. The other extremity of the land was lost in the horizon, and they had no doubt of its being a continuation of the continent of America. The *Discovery*, being about a mile astern and to leeward, met with less depth of water than they did, and tacking on that account, the commodore was obliged to tack

also to prevent separation. Their situation now became critical: they were upon a lee shore in shoal water, and the main body of the ice, to windward, was driving down upon them. It was evident that if they continued much longer between it and the land, it would force them ashore, unless it should chance to take the ground before them. It appeared almost to join the land to leeward, and the only direction that was free from it was the south-westward. After making a short board to the north, Captain Cook made a signal for the *Discovery* to tack, and his ship tacked at the same time. The wind proved in some measure favourable, and enabled them to steer south-west and escape the ice.

On Wednesday they had a good deal of drift ice about the ships, and the main ice was about two leagues to the north. Between one and two they got in with the edge of it. It was not so compact as that which was observed towards the north, but it was too close, and in too large pieces, to attempt forcing the ships through it. They saw an amazing number of sea-horses on the ice, and as they were in want of fresh provisions the boats from each ship were dispatched to procure some of them. By seven in the evening they had received on board the *Resolution* nine of these animals, which till this time they had supposed to be sea-cows; so that they were greatly disappointed, particularly some of the sailors, who had been feasting their eyes for some days past. Nor could they have been disappointed now, nor known the difference, if there had not been two or three men on board who had been in Greenland, and declared what animals these were, and that no person ever ate them. Notwithstanding this, they lived upon them as long as they lasted, and there were few of our people who did not prefer them to the salt meat.

The fat of these animals is at first as sweet as marrow, but in a few days it becomes rancid, unless it be salted, in which state it will keep much longer. The fat, when melted, yields a good quantity of oil, which burns very

well in lamps, and the hide, which is very thick, is useful for the rigging.

The creatures lie upon the ice in herds of many hundreds, huddling one over the other like swine, and roar so loudly that in the night, or when the weather is foggy, they give notice of the vicinity of the ice before it can be discerned. They never found the whole herd of them sleeping, some of them being constantly upon the watch. These, on the approach of the boat, would awake those that were next to them, and, the alarm being thus gradually communicated, the whole herd would presently be awake. However, they were seldom in a hurry to get away before they had been once fired at. Then they would fall into the sea, one over the other, in the utmost confusion.

They did not appear to be dangerous, as some authors have represented them, not even when they were attacked. They are rather more so in appearance than in reality. Vast multitudes of them would follow and come close up to the boats, but the flash of the musket in the pan, or even the mere pointing of one at them, would send them down in a moment. It is doubtless the same animal that is found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is there called a sea-cow. It is certainly more like a cow than a horse, but this resemblance consists in nothing but the snout. It is, in short, an animal not unlike a seal, but incomparably larger. The length of one of them was nine feet four inches; the circumference of its body at the shoulders was seven feet ten inches, and the weight of the carcass was eleven hundred pounds.

It may not be improper to remark that some days before this time they saw flocks of ducks flying to the southward. This seems to indicate that there must be land to the southward, where these birds find shelter for breeding.

On Thursday the 27th, at four in the morning, they tacked and stood to the westward, and at seven in the evening they were close in with the edge of the ice, which extended as far as the eye could reach. There being

but little wind, Captain Cook went with the boats to examine the state of the ice. He found it to consist of loose pieces so close together that he could scarcely enter the outer edge with a boat, and it was as impracticable for the ships to enter it as if it had been so many rocks. He particularly remarked that it was all pure transparent ice, except the upper surface, which was rather porous. It seemed to be wholly composed of frozen snow, and to have been all formed at sea. For, setting aside the improbability of such prodigious masses floating out of rivers, none of the productions of the land were found incorporated in it. This would certainly have been the case if it had been formed in rivers, either great or small.

The captain judged that the larger pieces reached thirty feet or more under the surface of the water. He also thought it highly improbable that this ice could have been the production of the preceding winter alone. He was rather inclined to suppose it to have been the production of many winters. It was equally improbable in his opinion that the little that now remained of the summer could destroy even the tenth part of this great mass, for the sun had already exerted upon it the full force and influence of his rays. The sun, indeed, according to his judgment, contributes very little towards reducing those enormous masses. For, though that luminary is above the horizon a considerable time, it seldom shines out for more than a few hours at a time, and frequently is not seen for several successive days.

It is the wind, or rather the waves raised by the wind, that bring down the bulk of these prodigious masses, by grinding one piece against another, and by undermining and washing away those parts which are exposed to the surge of the sea. This was manifest from the captain's observing that the upper surface of many of the pieces had been partly washed away, while the base projected several fathoms outside that which appeared above water, like a shoal round a high rock. He measured the depth of water upon one such projection, and found it was fifteen

feet, so that the ships might have sailed over it. If he had not measured this depth, he would have been unwilling to believe that there was a sufficient weight of ice above the surface to have sunk the other so much below it. It may thus happen that more ice is destroyed in one tempestuous season than is formed in several winters, and an endless accumulation of it is prevented. But that there is constantly a remaining store will be acknowledged by everyone who has been upon the spot.

A thick fog coming on while the commodore was thus employed, he hastened back with the boats sooner than he wished, with one sea-horse to each ship. Our people had killed many, but could not wait to bring them off. The number of these animals, on all the ice that they had seen, is almost incredible. They spent the night standing off and on amongst the drift ice, and at nine o'clock the next morning, the fog having partly dispersed, boats from each of the ships were dispatched for sea-horses; for our people by this time began to relish them, and those they had before furnished themselves with were all consumed. At two in the afternoon, having got on board as many sea-horses as was thought necessary, and the wind freshening, they hoisted in the boats and steered to the south-west; but being unable to weather the ice upon this tack, or to go through it, they made a board to the eastward till about eight o'clock, then resumed their course to the south-west, and were obliged before midnight to tack again on account of the ice. Not long after, the wind veering to the north-west and blowing a stiff gale, they stretched to the south-west, close hauled.

On the morning of the 29th they saw the main ice towards the north, and soon after perceived land to the south-west. In a short time more land was seen, bearing west. It showed itself in two hills resembling islands, but soon the whole appeared connected. As they made a nearer approach to the land the depth of water decreased very rapidly, so that at twelve o'clock they found only eight fathoms.

The weather was now very hazy, with drizzling rain, but soon afterwards it cleared up, particularly to the southward, westward, and northward. This enabled them to have a tolerable view of the coast, which resembles in every respect the opposite coast of America; that is, low land next the sea, with the higher land farther back. It was totally destitute of wood, and even of snow, but was probably covered with a mossy substance that gave it a brownish hue. In the low ground that lay between the sea and the high land was a lake, extending farther than they could see. The more westerly of the two hills jutted out into the ocean in a north-westerly direction. It was given the name of Cape North.

The season was now so far advanced, and the time when the frost generally sets in was so near, that Captain Cook did not think it consistent with prudence to make any further attempts to discover a passage into the Atlantic Ocean this year, so small was the probability of success. His attention was now directed to the search for some place where they might obtain wood and water, and the object that principally occupied his thoughts was, how he should pass the winter making useful discoveries in navigation and geography, and at the same time be in a condition to return to the northward the ensuing summer to prosecute his search for a passage into the Atlantic.

Having stood off till the soundings were eighteen fathoms, they made sail to the eastward along the coast, which, they were now pretty well convinced, could only be the continent of Asia. The wind blowing fresh, and there being at the same time a thick mist and a very heavy fall of snow, it was necessary to proceed with great caution. They therefore brought to for a few hours in the night. Early the next morning, which was August 30, they steered such a course as was judged most likely to bring them in with the land, being guided in a great measure by the lead; for the weather was extremely thick and gloomy, with incessant showers of snow. At ten o'clock they got sight of the coast, which was at a distance of four miles.

At noon, the mist dispersing, they had a view of the coast. Some parts appeared higher than others, but in general it was very low, with high land farther up the country. The whole was now covered with snow which had fallen very lately; they ranged along the coast at the distance of about two leagues till ten at night, when they hauled off, but resumed their course early next morning, when they got sight of the coast again.

Captain Cook was now convinced of what he had before surmised, that this was the country of the Tschutski, or the north-east coast of Asia.

Leaving the coast of Asia the vessels steered for the American continent, and passed the Island of St. Lawrence discovered by Behring. Soon afterwards they came to the mainland and steered along the coast to the Bay of St. Lawrence.

As doubts were still entertained whether the coast upon which the ships now were belonged to an island or to the continent of America, Lieutenant King was dispatched by the commodore, with two boats well manned and armed, to make such searches as might leave no room for doubt on the subject. His instructions were as follow: 'You are to proceed to the northward as far as the extreme point we saw on Wednesday last, or a little farther if you think it necessary; land there, and endeavour to discover whether the land you are then upon, supposed to be the island of Alaschka, is really an island, or joins to the land on the east, supposed to be the continent of America. If the former, you are to satisfy yourself with the depth of the channel between them, and which way the flood-tide comes. But if you find the two lands connected, lose no time in sounding; but make the best of your way back to the ship, which you will find at anchor near the point of land we anchored under on Friday last. If you perceive any likelihood of a change of weather for the worse, you are to return to the ship, although you have not performed the service you are sent upon. And, at any rate, you are not to remain longer upon it than four or five days; but

the sooner it is done the better. If any unforeseen or unavoidable accident should force the ships off the coast so that they cannot return at a reasonable time, the rendezvous is at the harbour of Samganoodeha; that is, the place where we last completed our water.

'JAMES COOK.'

'To Lieutenant King.'

Lieutenant King returned from his expedition and reported that he proceeded with the boats about three or four leagues farther than the ships had been able to go; that he then landed on the west side; that he could see the two coasts join, and the inlet terminate in a small creek or river, before which there were banks of sand or mud and everywhere shoal water. The land, too, was low and swampy for some distance to the northward, then it rose into hills; and the perfect junction of those, on each side of the inlet, was easily traced.

From the elevated spot on which Mr. King took his survey of the Sound he could discern many spacious valleys, with rivers flowing through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a moderate height. One of the rivers to the north-west seemed to be considerable, and he was inclined to suppose, from its direction, that it emptied itself into the sea at the head of the bay. Some of his people, penetrating beyond this into the country, found the trees to be of a larger size the farther they proceeded.

Captain Cook thought it now high time to quit these northerly regions, and to retire to some place during the winter where he might obtain provisions and refreshments. He concluded that no situation was so convenient for their purpose as the Sandwich Islands. To them, therefore, he determined to proceed.

On November 26, at daybreak, land was discovered extending from south-south-east to west. They stood for it, and at eight o'clock it was about two leagues distant.

They now perceived that their discovery of the group of Sandwich Islands had been very imperfect, for those which they had visited in their progress northward all lay to the leeward of the present station.

An elevated hill appeared in the country, its summit rising above the clouds. The land from this hill fell in a gradual slope to a steep, rocky coast against which the sea broke in a most dreadful surf. Unable to weather the island, they bore up and ranged along the coast to the westward, and perceived people on many parts of the shore, and several houses and plantations. The country appeared to be well supplied with wood and water, and streams were seen in various places falling into the sea.

It being of the utmost importance to procure a proper supply of provisions at these islands, which could not possibly be accomplished if a free trade with the natives were to be permitted, Captain Cook published an order prohibiting all persons on board the ships from trading, except those appointed by himself and Captain Clerke. Some canoes came off, and when they got alongside many of the conductors of them came into the ship without hesitation. It was perceived that they were of the same nation as those islanders which had already been visited, and if the men did not mistake them, they knew of their having been there.

The natives supplied them with a quantity of cuttlefish in exchange for nails and pieces of iron. They brought but little fruit or roots, but said that they had plenty of them on their island as well as hogs and fowls. The horizon being clear in the evening, Captain Cook supposed the westernmost land that he could see was an island distinct from that off which he now lay. Expecting the natives would return the next day with the produce of their island, the ship plied off the whole night, and stood close in shore the next morning. At first they were visited by but few, but towards noon many of them appeared, bringing with them potatoes, taro, bread-fruit, plantains, and small pigs, all of which were bartered for iron tools and nails. The

ship traded with them till about four in the afternoon, at which time they had disposed of all their cargoes, and as they did not express any inclination to fetch more, the ships immediately made sail.

At eight in the morning on December 1 Owhyhee was in sight. Perceiving that the ship could fetch Owhyhee, Captain Cook stood for it, when the visitors from Mowee thought proper to embark in their canoes, and went ashore. The ship spent the night standing off and on the north side of Owhyhee.

In the morning of the 2nd, to their great surprise, our men saw the summits of the mountains covered with snow. Though they were not of an extraordinary height, the snow in some places appeared to be of a considerable depth, and to have been there some time. Drawing near the shore, some of the natives who approached appeared a little shy, but our men prevailed on some of them to come on board, and at length induced them to return to the island to bring a supply of what was wanted. They brought a tolerable supply of pigs, fruit and roots. The ship traded with them till about six in the evening, when they stood off in order to ply to windward round the island.

An eclipse of the moon was observed in the evening of the 4th. Mr. King used, for the purpose of observation, a night telescope with a circular aperture at the object end.

In the evening of the 6th, being near the shore and five leagues farther up the coast, our men again traded with the natives; but receiving only a trifling supply they stood in the next morning, when the number of visitors was considerable. They trafficked till two in the afternoon, and had now procured pork, fruit, and roots sufficient to supply them for four or five days. They then made sail, and continued to ply to windward.

Captain Cook having procured a quantity of sugar-cane, and having upon trial discovered that a decoction of it made very palatable beer, he ordered some of it to be brewed for general use; but on the broaching of the casks not one of the crew would even taste it. The commodore,

having no other motive in preparing this beverage than that of preserving the spirits for a colder climate, neither exerted his authority nor had recourse to persuasion to induce them to drink it, well knowing that so long as they could be plentifully supplied with other vegetables there was no danger of the scurvy. But that he might not be disappointed in his views, he ordered that no grog should be served in either of the ships. The commodore and his officers continued to drink this sugar-cane beer whenever materials could be procured for brewing it. Some hops which they had on board improved it much, and it was doubtless extremely wholesome ; but the crew could not be persuaded that it was not injurious to their health.

Innovations of whatever kind on board a ship are sure to meet with the disapprobation of the seamen, though ever so much to their advantage. Portable soup and sour kroust were condemned at first as improper food for human beings. Few commanders have introduced more useful varieties of food and drink into their ships than Captain Cook has done. Few others indeed have had the opportunities, or been driven to the necessity of trying such experiments. It was owing to certain deviations from established practice that he was enabled, in a great degree, to preserve his people from the scurvy, a distemper that has often made more havoc in peaceful voyages than the enemy in military expeditions.

On the 17th, at eleven in the forenoon, they anchored in a bay. After being moored, the ships were much crowded with the natives and surrounded by a vast multitude of canoes. In the course of their voyages they had nowhere seen such vast numbers of people assembled at one place. Besides those who visited in canoes, all the shore was covered with spectators, and hundreds were swimming about the ships like shoals of fish. They were struck with the singularity of this scene, and few lamented that they had not succeeded in their late endeavours to find a northern passage homeward.

On Thursday, February 4, early in the morning, they unmoored, and the *Resolution* and *Discovery* sailed out of the bay, attended by a vast number of canoes.

The weather continued squally, and the ships stood in for the land in the afternoon. When within three leagues of it they saw two men in a canoe paddling towards them. They naturally conjectured that they had been driven off the shore by the late violent gale, and stopped the ship's way in order to take them in. They were so exhausted with fatigue, that had not one of the natives on board jumped into the canoe to their assistance, they would hardly have been able to make fast the rope thrown to them. They informed the crew that they had quitted the land the morning before, since which time they had not had food or water. Provision was given them, and the next morning they were both perfectly recovered.

They stood on towards the land to give the natives on shore an opportunity of releasing their friends on board, and about noon, when within a mile of the shore, several canoes came off, but so loaded with people that no room could be found in them for any of the guests. The pinnace was therefore hoisted out to land them, and the master who commanded it was instructed to examine the south coasts of the bay for water. He returned without success.

Variable winds and a strong current to the northward retarded their progress when they tried to return, and early in the morning of the 10th, in a heavy squall, the *Resolution* was close in with the breakers to the northward of the west point of Owhyhee. She had just room to avoid them, and fired several guns to alarm the *Discovery* and apprise her of the danger.

The weather in the forenoon was more moderate, and a few canoes ventured to come off, when those on board them informed our people that much mischief had been occasioned by the late storms, and that a great many canoes had been lost. They kept beating to windward the remainder of the day, and in the evening were within

a mile of the bay. At daylight the next morning they anchored in their old station.

The whole of the 11th and part of February 12 they were engaged in getting out the foremast and conveying it on shore. Not only the head of the mast had sustained damage, but the heel was become exceedingly rotten, having a very large hole in the middle of it. As these repairs were likely to take up several days, Mr. King and Mr. Bayly got the observatory on shore, and pitched their tents on the *Morai*, guarded by a corporal and six marines. A friendly intercourse was renewed with the priests, who, for the greater security of the workmen and their tools, *tabooed* the place where the mast lay, sticking their wands round it as before. The sail-makers were also sent on shore to repair the damages sustained in the late heavy gales. They occupied an habitation lent by the priests adjoining the *Morai*.

‘Our reception on coming to anchor was so different from what it had been at our first arrival that we were all astonished : no shouts, bustle, or confusion, but a solitary deserted bay, with hardly a canoe stirring. Their curiosity, indeed, might be supposed to be diminished by this time, but the hospitable treatment we had continually been favoured with, and the friendly footing on which we parted, induced us to expect that on our return they would have received us with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

‘Various were our conjectures on the cause of this extraordinary appearance, when the whole mystery was unravelled by the return of a boat, which we had sent on shore, bringing intelligence that Terreeoboo was absent, and that the bay was *tabooed*. This account appeared very satisfactory to many of us, but others were of opinion that there was, at this time, something very suspicious in the behaviour of the natives, and that the *taboo* or interdiction, on pretence of Terreeoboo's absence, was artfully contrived to give him time to consult his chiefs in what manner we should be treated. We never could ascertain whether these suspicions were well founded, or

whether the natives had given a true account. It is probable, indeed, that our sudden return, for which they could assign no apparent cause, might have created alarm; yet the conduct of Terreeoboo, who on his supposed arrival the next morning immediately waited on Captain Cook, seemed to evince that he neither meant, nor apprehended, a different kind of conduct.

'At the approach of evening on February 13, the commander of the *Discovery's* watering-party came to inform Mr. King that several chiefs were assembled near the beach and were driving away the natives who assisted the sailors in rolling the casks to the shore; at the same time he declared that their behaviour seemed exceedingly suspicious, and that he imagined they would give him some further trouble. Mr. King therefore went himself to the spot, attended by a marine with his musket. At their approach the islanders threw away their stones, and, on Mr. King's application to some of the chiefs, the mob was dispersed. Everything being now quiet, Mr. King went to meet Captain Cook, who was then coming on shore in the pinnace. He related to him what had happened, and received orders to fire a ball at the offenders if they again behaved insolently. In consequence of these directions, Mr. King gave orders to the corporal that the sentinels' pieces should be loaded with ball instead of shot.

'On our return to the tents, we heard a continued fire of muskets from the *Discovery* directed at a canoe which was hastening towards the shore with one of our small boats in pursuit of it. This firing, we concluded, was in consequence of some theft, and Captain Cook ordered Mr. King to follow him with a marine armed, and to endeavour to seize the people as they landed. They accordingly ran to the place where the canoe was expected to come ashore, but did not arrive in time, the people having quitted it and fled into the country before their arrival. At this time they did not know that the goods had been already restored, and thinking it probable that they might be

of importance, they did not relinquish their endeavours to recover them. Having inquired of the natives what course the people had taken, they pursued them till it was almost dark, when they supposed themselves to be about three miles from the tents, and thinking the islanders amused them with false information in their pursuit, they gave up the search and returned.

A difference of a more serious nature had happened during their absence. The officer who had been dispatched in the small boat after the thieves, and who was returning on board with the booty that had been restored, seeing Captain Cook and Mr. King engaged in pursuit of the offenders, seized a canoe which was drawn up on the shore. This canoe, unfortunately, belonged to Pareea,¹ who, at this instant arriving from the *Discovery*, claimed his property and protested his innocence. The officer persisted in detaining it, in which he was encouraged by the crew of the pinnace then waiting for Captain Cook. A scuffle ensued, and Pareea was knocked down by a violent blow on the head with an oar. Several of the natives, who had hitherto been peaceable spectators, began now to attack our people with such a shower of stones that they were forced to a precipitate retreat, and swam off to a rock at a considerable distance from the shore. The pinnace was plundered immediately by the natives, and would have been entirely demolished if Pareea had not interposed. He had not only recovered from his blow, but had also forgotten it at the same instant. He ordered the crowd to disperse, and beckoned to our people to come and take possession of the pinnace, and afterwards assured them that he would use his influence to get the things which had been taken out of it restored. After their departure he followed them in his canoe, bringing them a midshipman's cap, and some other articles, and expressing much concern at what had happened. He begged to know if the *Orono*² would kill him, and whether he might be permitted to

¹ A friendly chief.

² A title given to Capt. Cook by the islanders.

come on board the next day. He was assured that he would be well received, and thereupon joined noses with the officers (their usual token of friendship) and paddled over to Kowrowa.

'Captain Cook, when these particulars were represented to him, was exceedingly concerned, and when he and Mr. King were returning on board he expressed his fears that these islanders would oblige him to pursue violent measures, adding that they must not be permitted to suppose that they had gained an advantage over us. It was then, however, too late to take any steps that evening; he therefore only gave orders that every islander should be immediately turned out of the ship. This order being executed, Mr. King returned on shore, and the events of the day having much abated our former confidence in the natives, a double guard was posted on the *Morai*, with orders to let Mr. King know if any men were lurking about the beach. At eleven o'clock five of the natives were seen creeping round the bottom of the *Morai*; they approached with great caution, and at last perceiving they were discovered, immediately retired out of sight. About midnight one of them ventured near the observatory, when a sentinel fired over him, on which they all fled, and we had no further disturbance during the remainder of the night. At daylight the next morning Mr. King went on board the *Resolution* in order to get the time-keeper, and on his way thither was hailed by the *Discovery*, who told him that their cutter had been stolen from the buoy where it had been moored during the night.

'On Mr. King's return on board, he found the marines were arming themselves, and Captain Cook was loading his double-barrelled gun. Whilst he was acquainting him with what had happened in the night at the *Morai*, he eagerly interrupted him and informed him of the loss of the *Discovery's* cutter, and of the preparations he was making to recover it. It was his usual practice in all the islands of this ocean, when anything of consequence had been stolen from him, to get the king or some of the

principal chiefs on board and detain them as hostages till the property was restored. This method having hitherto proved successful, he meant to adopt it on the present occasion, and gave orders to stop every canoe that should attempt to leave the bay, resolving to seize and destroy them if the cutter could not be recovered by peaceable means. In pursuance of which orders, the boats of both ships, properly manned and armed, were stationed across the bay, and before Mr. King quitted the ship some great guns were fired at two canoes that were attempting to escape.

'Between seven and eight o'clock Captain Cook and Mr. King quitted the ship together, the former in the pinnace with Phillips and nine marines, and the latter in the small boat. The last orders Mr. King received from Captain Cook were to quiet the minds of the people on his side of the bay by the strongest assurances that they should not be injured; to keep his people together, and to be continually on his guard. Captain Cook and Mr. King then separated, the captain going towards Kowrowa, where Terreeoboo resided, and Mr. King proceeding to the beach. His first business when he arrived on shore was to issue strict orders to the marines to continue within the tent, to charge their muskets with ball, and not on any consideration to quit their arms. He then attended old Kaoo and the priests at their respective huts, and explained to them, as well as he was able, the reason of the hostile preparations which had so exceedingly alarmed them. He found they were no strangers to the circumstance of the cutter's being stolen, and assured them that though the commodore was not only resolved to recover it, but also to punish in the most exemplary manner the authors of the theft, yet that they and all the inhabitants of the village had not the least occasion to be alarmed, or to apprehend the least danger from us. He importuned the priests to communicate this to the people, and entreat them not to entertain the least idea of fear, but to continue peaceable and quiet. Kaoo asked Mr. King with great emotion if any harm was to happen to Terreeoboo. He

assured him there was not, and both he and his brethren appeared satisfied with this assurance.

' Captain Cook, having in the meantime called off the launch from the north point of the bay and taken it with him, landed at Kowrowa with the lieutenant and nine marines. He proceeded immediately into the village, where he was respectfully received, the people as usual prostrating themselves before him, and making their accustomed offerings of small hogs. Perceiving that his design was not suspected, his next step was to inquire for the king, and the two boys, his sons, who had been almost continually his guests on board the *Resolution*. The boys presently returned with the natives who had been searching for them, and immediately conducted Captain Cook to the habitation where Terreeoboo had slept. The old man had just awakened, and after some conversation respecting the loss of the cutter, from which the commodore was convinced that he was not in any wise privy to it, he invited him to accompany him and spend the day on board the *Resolution*. The king accepted the invitation, and arose immediately to accompany him.

' Everything had now a prosperous appearance ; the two boys were already in the pinnace, and the rest of the party were approaching the water-side, when a woman, the mother of the boys, and one of Terreeoboo's favourite wives, followed him, beseeching him, with tears and entreaties, not to venture to go on board. Two chiefs who came with her took hold of him, and insisting he should proceed no farther, obliged him to sit down. The islanders were now collecting in vast numbers along the shore, and having probably been alarmed by the firing of the great guns and the hostile appearances in the bay, gathered round Captain Cook and Terreeoboo. The lieutenant of marines, perceiving that his men were huddled together in the crowd, and consequently unable to use their arms if there should be a necessity for it, proposed to Captain Cook to draw them up along the rocks close to the edge of the water. The populace making way for

them to pass, the lieutenant drew them up in a line within about thirty yards of the place where Terreeoboo was sitting.

'The old king continued all this time on the ground, bearing the most visible marks of terror and dejection in his countenance. Captain Cook, unwilling to abandon the object which occasioned him to come on shore, urged him most earnestly to proceed ; whilst, on the other hand, if the king expressed any inclination to follow him, the chiefs, who surrounded him, interposed ; at first they had recourse to prayers and entreaties, but afterwards to force and violence, and even insisted on his remaining on shore. Captain Cook perceiving that there was not a probability of getting him off without much bloodshed, gave up the point ; at the same time observing to Mr. Phillips that to compel him to go on board would probably occasion the loss of many lives.

'Notwithstanding this enterprise had now failed and was abandoned by Captain Cook, yet it did not appear that his person was in the least degree in danger, till an accident happened which occasioned a fatal turn to the affair. The boats stationed across the bay, having fired at some canoes that attempted to get out, unfortunately killed one of their principal chiefs. Intelligence of his death arrived at the village where Captain Cook then was, just as he had parted from the king and was proceeding with great deliberation towards the shore. The ferment it immediately occasioned was but too conspicuous ; the women and children were immediately sent away, and the men were soon clad in their war-mats, and armed with spears and stones. One of the natives, having provided himself with a stone and a long iron spike (called by the natives a *pahooa*), advanced towards the captain, flourishing his weapon in defiance, and threatening to throw the stone. The captain requested him to desist, but the islander repeating his menaces, he was highly provoked, and fired a load of small-shot at him. The man was shielded in his war-mat, which the shot could not penetrate ; his firing therefore served only to irritate

and encourage them. Volleys of stones were thrown at the marines, and one of the chiefs attempted the life of Mr. Phillips with his *pahooa* ; but, not succeeding in the attempt, he received from him a blow with the butt end of his piece. Captain Cook immediately discharged his second barrel, loaded with ball, and killed one of the most violent of the assailants. A general attack with stones succeeded, followed on our part by a discharge of musketry, not only from the marines, but also from the people in the boats. The natives, to our great astonishment, received our fire with great firmness, and without giving time to the marines to charge again, they rushed in upon them with dreadful shouts and yells. What followed was a scene of horror and confusion which can be more easily conceived than properly related.

‘Four of the marines retreated among the rocks, and fell a sacrifice to the fury of the enemy ; three others were dangerously wounded, and the lieutenant was stabbed between the shoulders with a *pahooa* ; but having fortunately reserved his fire, he shot the man from whom he had received the wound at the instant he was preparing to repeat the blow. The last time our unfortunate commodore was distinctly seen, he was standing at the water’s edge and ordering the boats to cease firing and pull in.

‘It was imagined by some of those who were present that the marines, and those who were in the boats, fired without Captain Cook’s orders, and that he was anxious to prevent the further effusion of blood ; it is therefore probable that on this occasion his humanity proved fatal to him, for it was observed that while he faced the natives no violence had been offered to him, but when he turned about to give directions to the boats, he was stabbed in the back, and fell with his face into the water. A general shout was set up by the islanders on seeing him fall, and his body was dragged inhumanly on shore. There he was surrounded by the enemy, who, snatching the dagger from each other’s hands, displayed a savage eagerness to join in his destruction.

‘Such was the fate of our most excellent Commander ! After a life distinguished by such successful enterprises, his death can hardly be reckoned premature, since he lived to accomplish the great work for which he seemed particularly designed, being rather removed from the enjoyment than the acquisition of glory. How sincerely his loss was lamented by those who owed their security to his skill and conduct, and every consolation to his tenderness and humanity, it is impossible to describe ; and the task would be equally difficult to represent the horror, dejection, and dismay which followed so dreadful and unexpected a catastrophe.’

The chief command of the expedition having devolved on Captain Clerke, he removed on board the *Resolution*, promoted Lieutenant Gore to the rank of captain of the *Discovery*, appointed Messrs. King and Williamson first and second lieutenants of the *Resolution*, and nominated Mr. Harvey, a midshipman who had accompanied Captain Cook during his last two voyages, to fill the vacant lieutenancy.

[Having wintered in the Tropics, and having there restocked his ships with provisions, it was Captain Cook's intention to return to the Behring Straits and make another attempt to discover a north-west passage leading from the Pacific into the Atlantic Ocean. The duty of carrying out this intention now devolved upon Captain Clerke, who shifted from the *Discovery* to the *Resolution*, and appointed Lieutenant Gore to the command of the former ship.

Captain Clerke, aided by Lieutenant King of the *Resolution*, who was much attached to his late commander, succeeded after much difficulty in obtaining the remains of Captain Cook, and accorded them a Christian burial. Considerable difficulty was encountered in the watering and provisioning of the ships owing to the hostility of the islanders. During the time of greatest hostility, however, some of them remained loyal to the memory of Captain Cook, and came out in a canoe at

night to give advice as to the best course to pursue. When, the angry feelings of the islanders having subsided, friendly relations were re-opened, many of the chiefs expressed the greatest sorrow for the tragedy. Captain Cook was known among them by the title of Orono, which implied something highly sacred, and there was a belief among them that at some future date he would return to them. The ships set sail from the Sandwich Islands on March 15, 1779. On April 23 they came in sight of the American continent. Having been at sea for four years without a proper refit, the ships were now in a leaky condition, most of their spare ropes and sails had been worn out, the men's garments consisted of any bits of clothing that could be obtained from the Sandwich Islands sewn together, and altogether the expedition was in a poor condition to proceed upon further exploration. In spite of these difficulties Captain Clerke continued the voyage northwards, and passed through the Behring Straits. Here he encountered heavier ice than had been met with in the previous year, and though he tried to force his way through the ice in order to carry out the purpose of the voyage he was unable to do so, and was obliged to turn round without having discovered if a north-west passage existed. In this attempt the ships did not get quite so far north as they had done the previous summer. Shortly after the ships turned back, Captain Clerke, who had been an invalid for some time, had to take to his bed and hand over command to Captain Gore. A little while after this he died of consumption, the illness against which he had fought for some considerable time.

The ships, leaky, without spare spars or rigging, using their last suit of sails; now proceeded towards the islands of Japan, which it was intended that they should explore. Having arrived there, Captain Gore decided that they were no longer in a fit condition to continue the exploration and must return home. They therefore passed Japan and sailed to Macao, on the coast of China, and thence, by way

of Java, to the Cape of Good Hope. On August 22, 1780, the ships dropped anchor at Stromness, and in October of the same year arrived in the Thames.

While they were away England had entered into war, and there was some fear that they might be captured on the way home. Captain Gore heard, however, and this was afterwards confirmed, that the French had sent out special instructions to their warships that if they fell in with the *Resolution* and *Discovery* they were on no account to be molested. This is an indication of the high esteem in which Captain Cook was held, not only among the islands where he perished, or in his native country of Great Britain, but also throughout the continent of Europe.]

NOTES

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1. Captain Wallis : an explorer of the Pacific Ocean.
4. Otaheite : now known as Tahiti.
5. Lines : lines of defence.
Fascines and pickets : bundles of faggots and pointed stakes.
6. Transit of Venus : passage of the planet Venus across the face of the sun.
8. League : a land league is 3 miles, a sea league about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
10. Weathered : succeeded in passing the Cape though opposed by the wind.
11. New Holland : Australia.
12. Sheets : ropes by which sails are trimmed to the wind.
15. Struck a rock : along the east coast of Australia there is the Great Barrier Reef. These waters are dangerous at the present day when they are well charted. In those days they were unknown and much more dangerous.
16. Sounding : with the lead and line to determine the depth of the water. Shallow water is dangerous to ships.
17. Sprit-sail yard : a spar that crosses the bow of the ship much in the manner that the bones crossed the people's noses.
18. Outriggers : floats attached on either side of the canoes to support them in an upright position.
19. Lost her passage : the winds of the China Sea are periodical. The ship had missed the favourable wind, which was now unfavourable ; she therefore had to wait until a change took place.
238° 28' W. long. : converted to E. longitude is 121° 32'.
21. Road : anchoring ground protected from the waves.
22. Dutch Company : the Netherlands East India Company, a large company promoted by the Dutch Government to carry on trade with the East Indies. The Dutch ships used to pass Cape Colony on their voyages between Holland and the East Indies. The sailors of outward bound ships would leave letters beneath stones ashore, and these used to be called for by homeward bound ships. In this manner the Cape came to be known to the company, who established a settlement there, and thus began the colonisation of South Africa by Europeans.
27. Deptford was then a royal dockyard ; it is now used for supplying stores to ships of the Navy.

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29. The Downs : anchorage between Ramsgate and Dover.
Marines : of the corps of Royal Marines, soldiers who go to sea.
32. Dangerous and tedious : dangerous because they might run ashore in the fog ; tedious because they dare not sail fast for fear of coming to shoal water suddenly.
Bore up : a sea term meaning that they altered helm so as to have the wind more favourable to themselves.
Ply : tack, sail to and fro against the wind.
33. Seine : a large fishing-net.
Lead : the deep sea lead and line for measuring the depth of water. A fathom is six feet.
34. Wood and water : necessities for life on board ; wood was required as fuel for cooking.
Masts : the chief masts of a ship consist of three sections, the middle one being the top-mast, the upper being the top-gallant-mast. On these are spread the top-sails and top-gallant-sails.
Van Diemen's Land : so named by the Dutch discoverer Tasman, after whom the island was subsequently named Tasmania by its settlers from New South Wales. Apparently Captain Cook was not aware that Van Diemen's Land was separated by water from New Holland.
37. New Holland : named so by Tasman in 1644. Australia was known as early as the sixteenth century to Portuguese sailors who traded in those seas.
38. Opossum : a fur-clad animal that lives in trees.
Medusa's heads : jelly-fish.
40. Spruce beer : beer brewed from the leaves of the spruce fir tree.
Regimen : system of diet.
41. Puncheon : large cask containing about 100 gallons.
No bottom : the water was too deep to allow of anchoring.
Scurvy grass : a kind of cress which, when eaten, helps to keep men free from scurvy.
42. Booby : a bird of the pelican family.
Tropic-bird : a kind of pelican, very powerful on the wing.
Man-of-war bird : a large tropical sea-bird.
Clam : a kind of shell fish.
Coral : a rock consisting of small cells separated by walls. It is formed by a small marine creature. Many islands in the tropical seas owe their existence to the coral insect, as it is sometimes called.
43. Rail : a kind of bird.
45. Stream anchor : one of the ship's lighter anchors ; the bower anchor was the heavy anchor. To 'heave short' was to haul in the cable attached to the anchor.
Not able to purchase it : Not able to get the cable in. Cables were hove in by means of the capstan, which enabled the weight of the crew, increased by leverage, to be

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brought to bear upon the cable. The cable was thus hauled by leverage, or purchased, in.

47. Calcareous : of the nature of chalk.
48. Hapae : belonging to one of the groups of the Friendly Islands.
54. Turn the ships : tack to and fro against the wind.
57. Weather side : in the midst of so large an ocean the winds would be regular. The weather side would face S.E., from which the trade winds blew.
58. Auger : a boring tool.
59. Jury top-mast : a substitute top-mast. The mizzen top-sail set upon the jury mast was smaller than the main top-sail set upon the proper mast, but large enough to enable the ship to keep up with the *Resolution*.
63. Shaddock : a large fruit of the orange kind.
67. Black-jack : bottle made of tarred leather.
68. Equinoctial line : the equator is here meant.
69. Commodore : Captain Cook was not only captain of his own ship but also commodore, because he was in command of the two ships of the expedition.
73. Obelisk : a square column tapering to a point at the top.
76. Greatest annual distance : the time of year was early January, when the earth, in describing its elliptical orbit round the sun, was at its greatest distance.
78. *Taro* : a root vegetable. The yam is also a root vegetable ; the bread-fruit is the fruit of a tree and can be used as a substitute for bread.
81. New Albion : New England, the name given by the early settlers in America to that continent.
84. Caulk : stop the seams with oakum and pitch. Oakum is fibre obtained from old ropes that have been picked to pieces.
88. Yards : wooden spars that extend the sails.
93. Skin of polished cast . . . southern nations : Nootka, where the ships were refitted, is now known as Vancouver Island. The native people are believed to have had their origin in Asia, and their characteristics noticed by the explorers agree with those of the Mongol peoples of that continent. North America is separated from Asia by only a narrow strait.
95. Brought the ships to : caused them to head towards the wind and adjusted the sails so that they remained in that position. To bring the ships to was the safest course to pursue in heavy weather.
101. Island of Alaschka : the inaccuracy of describing Alaschka as an island is laid bare by Capt. Cook later in his exploration. Earlier explorers described it so.
106. Tack : to steer the ship round into the wind until her sails flapped and then filled with wind from the opposite side. Her second course would be at right angles to her first course.

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110. Leeward : in the direction towards which the wind was blowing.
111. Ship could fetch : would be able to sail near enough to the wind to get there without tacking.
112. Sour krout : correctly spelt sauerkraut, pickled cabbage.
117. Tabooed : prohibited people from coming near.
121. Charge : charge their guns with powder and shot.